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ABSTRACT

FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL BUILDING AND SITE NEEDS AND RELATED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED FOR MILWAUKEE'S SCHOOLS. EDUCATIONAL POLICIES CONCERNING THE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM ARE STATED, AND CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO FACTORS AFFECTING SCHOOL BOARD NEEDS SUCH AS BIRTH RATE, PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS, URBAN RENEWAL, HIGHWAYS, AND EXPRESSWAYS. SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SITES NEEDED ARE SPECIFICALLY NOTED. A PROGRESS REPORT IS GIVEN ON THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, AND INTERIM REPORTS OF THE FIVE-YEAR BUILDING AND FUTURE SITES COMMISSION ARE PRESENTED. (FS)

ED036078

Five-Year School Building and Future Sites Program 1966-1970

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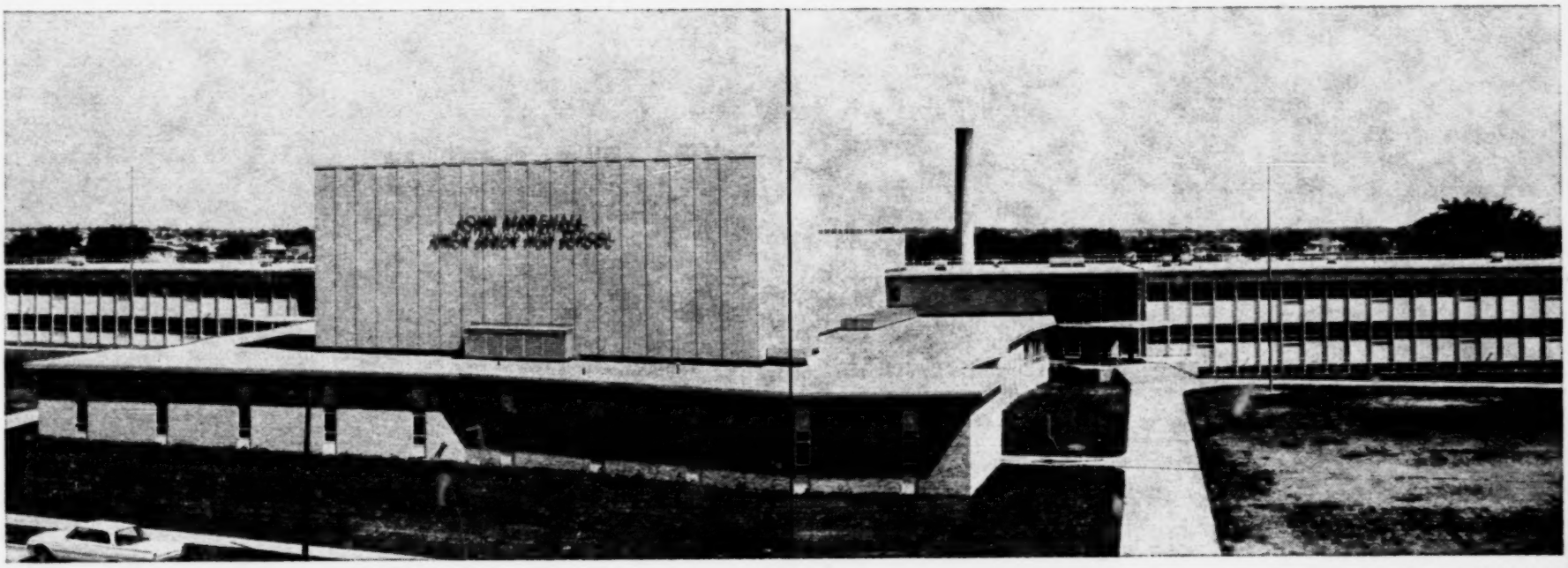
Board of School Directors
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1965



John Marshall Junior-Senior High School **Occupied 1961**

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A FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL BUILDING AND FUTURE SITES PROGRAM 1966-1970

November 20, 1964

Mr. Harold S. Vincent
Superintendent of Schools
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Superintendent Vincent:

The Five-Year Building and Future Sites Commission appointed by you to review and revise the school building and sites program, submits its report herewith. This report presents the school building and site needs for the next five years and summarizes the building program of the past fifteen years.

It has been the policy of the Board of School Directors for the past forty years to have before it at all times a long-term building program as a guide to the orderly development of the school plant.

This report indicates that a high level of school construction and site acquisition will be required during the 1965-1970 period. The expansion of our school district by the addition of the Granville area, the aging and obsolescence of older schools, combined with mounting enrollments make such a program necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HOWARD M. AKER, Chairman
THE FIVE-YEAR BUILDING AND FUTURE SITES COMMISSION

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MR. HOWARD AKER, Chairman
Assistant to the Superintendent

Historical Background of the Commission

For nearly fifty years, Milwaukee's Board of School Directors has followed the policy of having before it at all times a long-term building program as a guide to an orderly development of its physical plant. This program has been subjected to systematic study, revision, and extension from time to time, usually at two- or three-year intervals. In each case, the program has been prepared by the Five-Year Building and Future Sites Commission appointed by the Superintendent and, then, submitted by him to the Board for approval and adoption.

The School Board has the responsibility for determining school districts and sites for the erection of schools in Milwaukee, under Chapter 38 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Since 1916, the Board has placed upon the Superintendent the duty to select a special "commission" to study the local school situation in order to formulate "Five-Year Building and Future Sites Programs." This Commission, which includes representatives of the planning departments of the City and County governments as well as of the School Board, works to promote coordinated community planning for schools and to effect long-range economies. It makes thorough studies of (a) needs for schools and sites, and (b) related financial requirements. It submits "Five-Year Programs" and interim reports, as needed, to the Superintendent and, through him, to the Board.

SUMMARY OF FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL BUILDING AND SITE NEEDS 1966-1970

(LISTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ORDER OF PRIORITY)

SCHOOL BUILDINGS REQUIRED

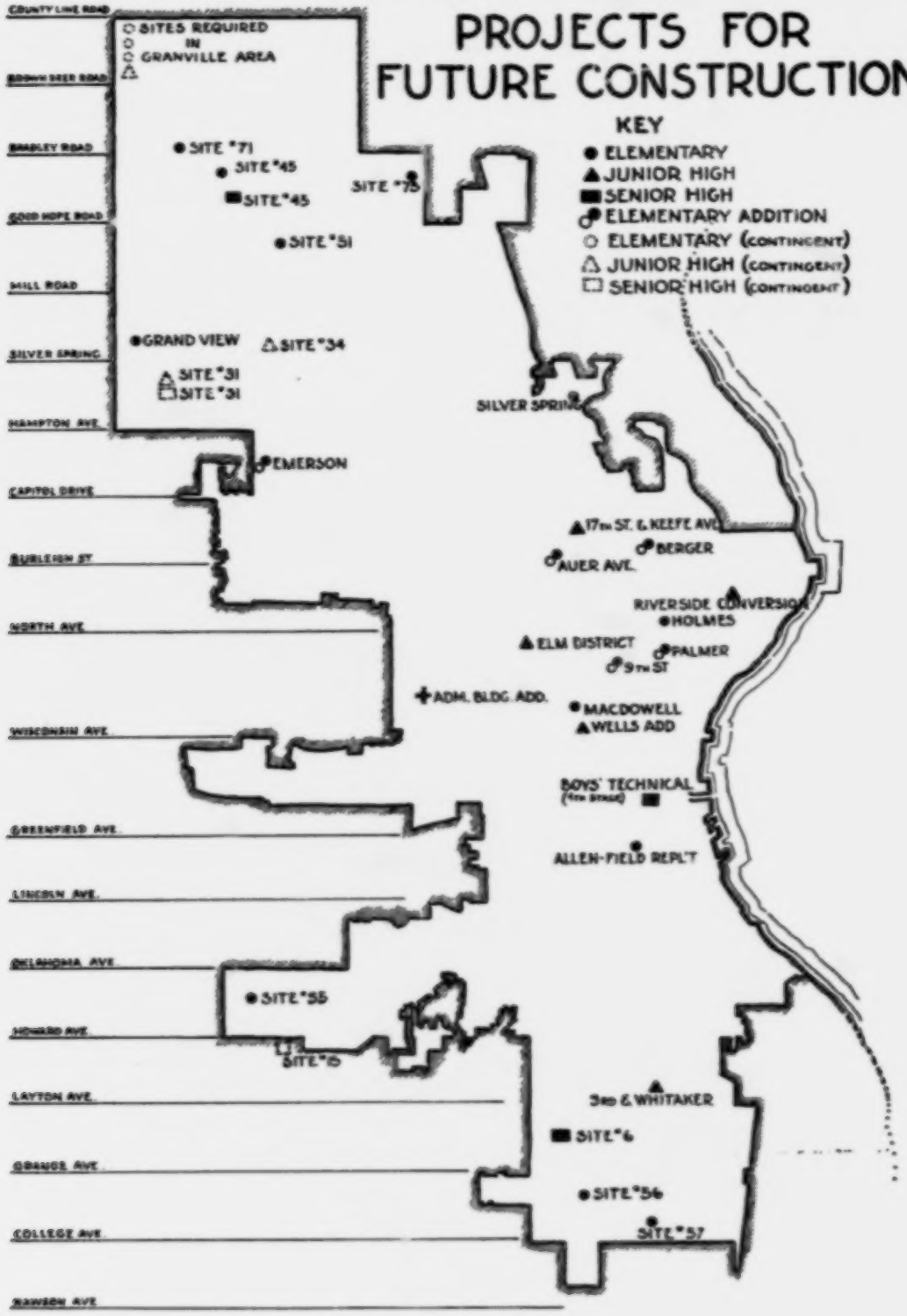
(Estimated costs based on records of costs of recently completed buildings.)

	Estimated Costs
Elementary Schools	
South 13th and West Ramsey (Site #56)	$ 500,000
South 96th and West Morgan (Site #55)	600,000
North 86th and West Hustis (Site #51)	600,000
*North 55th and West Calumet (Site #75)	600,000
South 3rd, North of College (Site #57)	300,000
*North 99th and West Calumet (Site #45)	300,000
*North 107th, North of West Bradley (Site #71)	300,000
Elementary Schools Contingent	
*Three Buildings in Granville Area	1,800,000
Total	$ 5,000,000
Junior High Schools	
John Burroughs (Site #38)	$ 2,000,000
South 3rd and West Whitaker (Site #2)	1,600,000
North 17th and West Keefe (Site #59)	2,575,000
Elm Elementary Area (Site Required)	2,000,000
Riverside Conversion	500,000
Wells Addition	500,000

*Sites not yet acquired.

MILWAUKEE
SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

PROJECTS FOR FUTURE CONSTRUCTION



Junior High Schools Contingent

Granville Area (Site Required)	$ 2,000,000
Total	$11,175,000

Senior High Schools

Boys' Technical High School (Fourth Stage)	$ 750,000
South 20th and West Carpenter (Site #6)	4,000,000
North Granville Road and West Calumet (Site #45)	4,500,000
Total	$ 9,250,000

REPLACEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO SCHOOLS

Replacement of Older Schools

Allen-Field (Site #22, To Be Acquired)	$ 600,000
Center Street (Site #58) (Oliver W. Holmes)	800,000
Eighteenth Street (Site #60) (Edward A. MacDowell)	800,000
Silver Spring (Site Expansion Required)	300,000
Grand View (Site #62)	300,000
Total	$ 2,800,000

Additions to Elementary Schools

Palmer Elementary (New)	$ 200,000
Berger Elementary	200,000
Auer Avenue Elementary	200,000
Emerson Elementary	120,000
Ninth Street Elementary	300,000
Others (Two Per Year for Three Years)	1,200,000
Total	$ 2,220,000

ADDITION TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	$ 300,000
MODERNIZATION OF OLDER SCHOOLS	
20 Elementary Schools (Previous List Expanded) @ $200,000	$ 4,000,000
ALTERATIONS OF EXISTING FACILITIES	
Improvement and Expansion of Special Areas in Secondary Schools	$ 1,500,000
Expansion of Special Education Facilities (Contingent)	800,000
Total	$ 2,300,000

SITES NEEDED (NOT YET ACQUIRED)

Previously Recommended

Lincoln High School Athletic Field
Allen-Field Replacement (Site #22)
Silver Spring Replacement
Peckham Junior High Playground Addition

In Former Granville Area

(*Each in the Vicinity of the Location Mentioned*)

Elementary School, North 74th Street and West Calumet (Site #63)
Elementary School, North 74th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road (Site #64)
Elementary School, North 95th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road (Site #65)
Junior High School, North 84th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road (Site #66)

Elementary School, North 84th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road (Site #67)
Senior High School, North 84th Street, North of Brown Deer (Site #68)
Elementary School, North 88th Street, North of Bradley Road (Site #69)
Elementary School, North 97th Street, North of Bradley Road (Site #70)
Elementary School, North 107th Street and West Dean Road (Site #71)
Junior High School, North 105th Street, South of West Bradley Road (Site #72)
Elementary School, North 112th Street and West Calumet Road (Site #73)
Junior High School, North 107th Street, North of Mill Road (Site #74)
Elementary School, North 55th Street and West Calumet (Site #75)

Note: Some street designations are extensions of existing streets.

Sites Not Previously Recommended

Junior High School (In General Vicinity of Elm Elementary School) (Site #76)

ADDITIONAL LAND	$ 3,900,000
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	2,800,000
ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING AND INSPECTION FEES	2,000,000
Total	$ 8,700,000
GRAND TOTAL	$45,745,000

ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES AND REVENUE REQUIREMENTS

The cost of the projected five-year school building program for the period 1966-1970 totals $45,745,000.

The financial resources available to the Board of School Directors for school building and modernization and for acquiring sites are as follows as of May 4, 1965:

Cash balance as of May 4, 1965	$11,941,278
Bonds previously voted but not yet sold	6,300,000
Total	$18,241,278
Unpaid contracts outstanding, May 4, 1965	$11,501,377
Budgeted projects to be contracted in 1965	3,480,000
Total	$14,981,377
Cash and bond resources, Jan. 1, 1966	$ 3,259,901
Proceeds of 0.6 mill tax, 1966 through 1970	6,750,000
Total resources for 1966-1970 program	$10 009,901

Summary

Cost of projects listed in the five-year program	$45,745,000
Less projects contracted or budgeted in 1965...	6,480,000
1966-1970 program	$39,265,000
Resources presently available, 1966-1970	$10,009,901
Additional borrowing authorization required	$29,255,099

PART I

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND THE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND THE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

Previous reports of the Five-Year Building and Future Sites Commission have reviewed and restated certain policies of the Board of School Directors. From time to time, some of these have been modified to conform to changes in the curriculum, availability of construction funds, expansion of the territory to be served, and increasing enrollments. Board policies have governed the size, location, and types of schools; distances pupils must travel; sizes of sites; type of construction to be used; and many other matters.

Your Commission restates and amplifies these basic policies and recommends their reaffirmation:

1. Continued Conversion of the Milwaukee Public Schools to the 6-3-3 Plan

Such conversion has been a matter of Board policy since 1925. Under this plan, elementary schools house the kindergarten and first six grades; junior high schools serve grades seven through nine; and senior high schools serve grades ten through twelve. Elementary schools built since 1950 were designed in keeping with this plan. The conversion will continue until the entire school system is organized in this manner.

2. Setting of Priorities in Construction on the Basis of Relative Need

The Board determines construction priorities on the basis of relative need for facilities. The greatest needs are to be found in new areas lacking schools, in older areas with expanding school populations, or in areas served by obsolescent school buildings.

3. Designing of School Buildings to Allow for Their Flexible Use

The well-designed building gives high immediate serviceability and yet is so planned as to allow expansion, with a minimum of difficulty and cost and with little or no disruption of services. Certain facilities are capable of being used for several purposes. Thus, a multiple-purpose room can become classrooms, a lunch area, a small assembly, or a gymnasium.

4. Spacing of Buildings to Allow Reasonable Access

Properly located school buildings lie within reasonable travel distance of the neighborhoods they serve. Difficulties of site acquisition, problems arising from land use, residential development, and the configuration of city boundaries make the precise spacing of school buildings difficult if not impossible. However, in a general way, elementary buildings are located in the center of a circle with a half-mile radius; junior high schools, with a three-quarter mile radius; and senior high schools, with a mile radius.

5. Modernization of Older But Structurally Sound Buildings

A program of such modernization has been under way since 1958. Careful modification of existing facilities provides adequate educational areas comparable to those provided in new schools. The use of modern materials helps to reduce maintenance costs.

6. Replacement or Abandonment of Certain Buildings

Buildings which are outmoded and which cannot be economically repaired and modernized are abandoned when no longer needed, or replaced when a promise of continued need exists. The replacement program is moving ahead satisfactorily.

7. Development of Multi-Purpose Areas in Older Buildings

Wherever feasible, schools lacking in multiple-purpose areas are being provided with such facilities either through an addition or through internal modifications. All fourth-floor assembly halls in elementary schools have been replaced by first-floor auditorium-gymnasiums. A program is under way to convert the third-floor assembly halls of older buildings to modern auditorium-gymnasium use as schools are modernized.

8. Installation of Hot Lunch Facilities in All Schools

Development of the central kitchen plan reduces the cost of kitchen installation in the several schools served. The hot lunch program is being extended to all schools as rapidly as available facilities for kitchen and serving areas permit.

9. Acquisition of School Sites in Advance of Need

Wherever possible, school sites are acquired long before they are needed. Such policy permits a better choice of site, at acreage rather than lot prices, and eliminates the need for costly demolition of residential and other structures.

10. Acquisition of School Sites of Proper Size

Wherever possible, the Board has acquired sites according to a standard of minimum size: seven acreas for an elementary school; ten for a junior high school; and twenty for a senior high school site. Occasionally, the only properties available have been larger than the established standards. The purchase of sites larger than the minimum with the later disposition of the excess land has resulted in substantial savings in the net cost of the ultimate site.

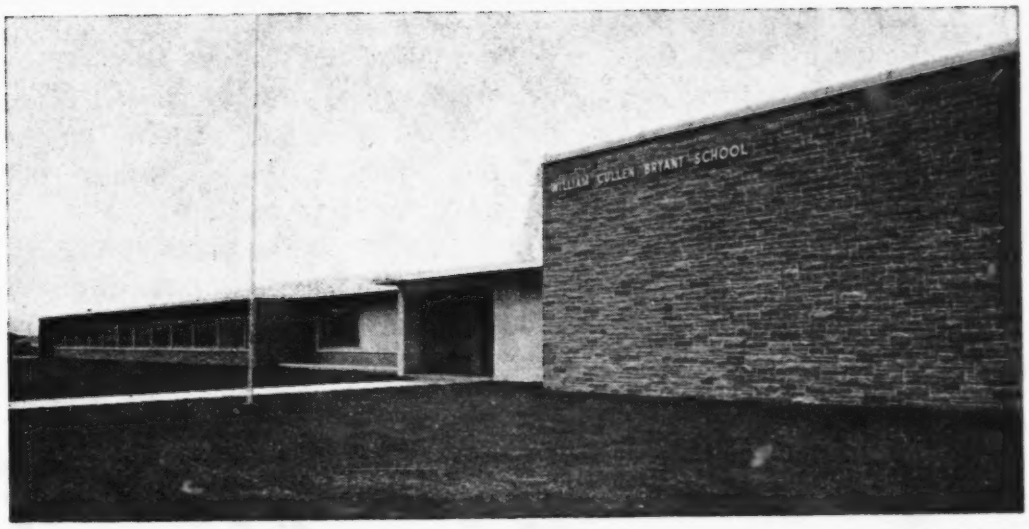
11. Provision for Economies in Planning and Constructing Buildings

The Board continually looks to economies in planning and constructing buildings. At the same time, it erects buildings capable of providing good educational service for their probable term of use with reasonable operation and maintenance costs. During the present building program, the Board has sought to effect economies by eliminating basements, reducing classroom ceiling height, developing rooms with multi-purpose use, and employing improved materials as they are developed. To prevent over-building, the Board's practice has been to build first units in new neighborhoods where ultimate residential development has not occurred. As more home units have been built, the remaining facilities required have been added. This procedure results in a complete school built to meet the stabilized rather than a peak load. New areas with young families tend temporarily to demand facilities far exceeding the normal requirements of a stabilized neighborhood.

12. Close Cooperation Within the Schools and With Other Agencies of Government

In a growing, changing metropolitan city, the provision of needed school sites and buildings demands the fullest cooperation of many persons and agencies in the community, and particularly of those other agencies whose spheres of authority are involved. Among these are the Milwaukee Land Commission, the Milwaukee County Park Commission, the Housing Authority, the Bureau of Engineers, the Redevelopment Authority, the Urban Renewal Department, and the State and County Highway Commissions.

The Board, the administration, various offices and departments, school personnel in the field, and other governmental agencies—all must work together to solve the site and building problem.



William Cullen Bryant School **Occupied 1962**

PART II

FACTORS AFFECTING SCHOOL BUILDING NEEDS

FACTORS
AFFECTING SCHOOL BUILDING NEEDS

The need for new schools and for additions to existing buildings depends upon several factors of varying importance. Foremost is the number of children to be housed, immediately and in the predictable future. Others are the age of school districts, the kinds of home units, the age of parents, and the volume and type of residential construction.

Previous reports stressed the effect of annexation and rapid construction of residential units upon school building needs. While these factors are still highly important, the overcrowding of existing homes and the removal of home units to provide for municipal improvements have likewise come to the fore since 1956.

In some newly developed areas served by new public schools, the construction of parochial schools has produced a trend toward lower enrollments in the public schools. In some locations, this reduction factor has been offset by additional home building. In older districts, changes in home occupancy have often changed the ratio of public school pupils to those enrolled in parochial schools. Frequently, overcrowding in the parochial schools results in changes in grades served. This tends to increase public school enrollment.

The following pages present additional, more detailed information under separate headings.

Resident Births in Milwaukee

Table I, Resident Births in Milwaukee, displays certain important facts. Births were at a low of 8,704 in 1932. When this figure is compared with the highest recorded total of 19,922 in 1957, it shows a difference of 11,218. Thus, annual birth totals more than doubled during the 25-year period.

The years 1932 to 1942 were marked by a fairly stable number of recorded residential births. The years 1942 and 1943 established a level in births of slightly more than

11,500, followed by lesser totals in 1944 and 1945. Thereafter, figures for the years from 1946 to 1957 show annual increases, particularly for the years 1950 to 1957, when the annual increase averaged 780. Since 1960, the numbers of births have declined, which may indicate a temporary trend.

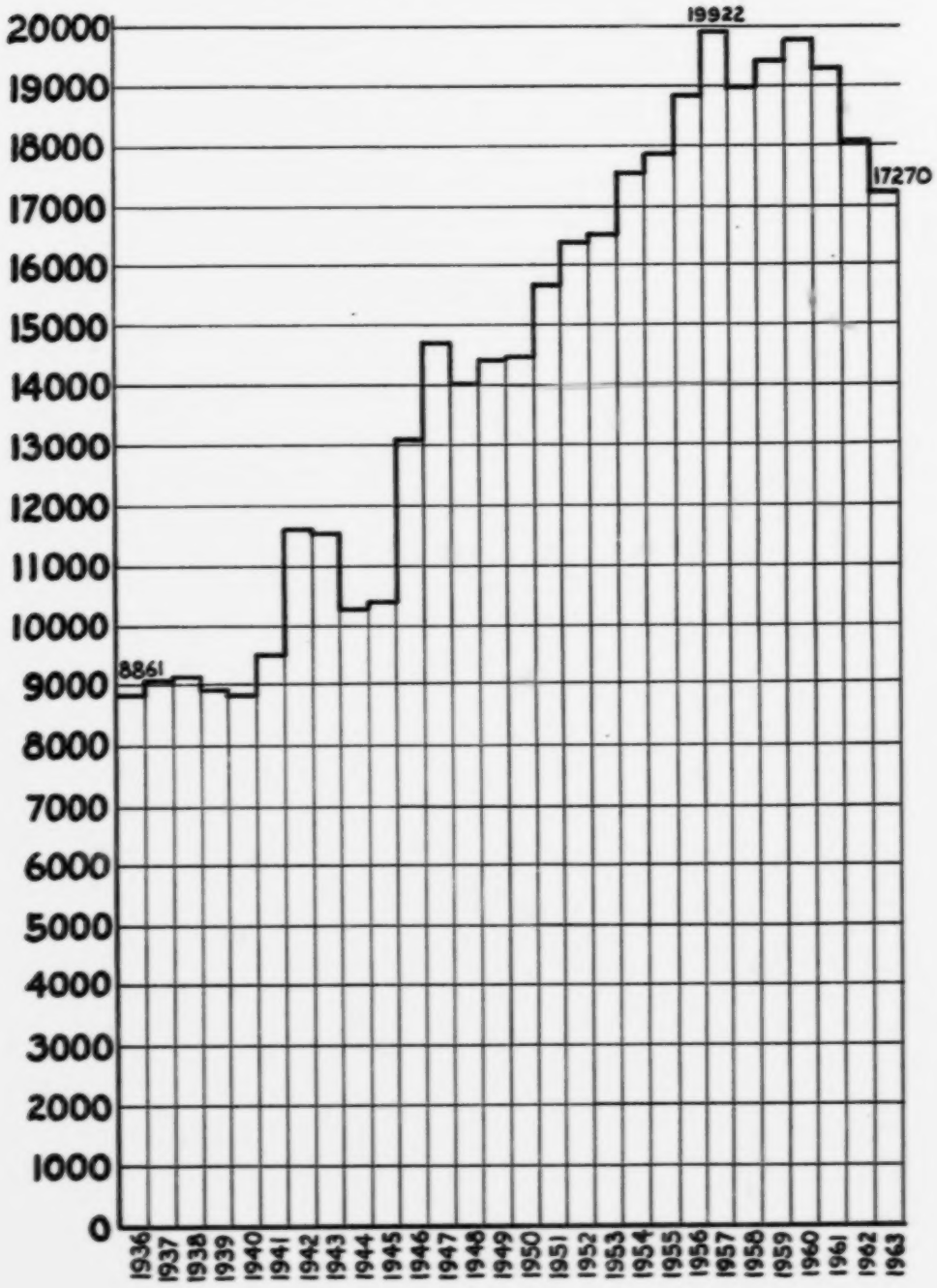
Since most elementary schools house a seven-year group of children enrolled from kindergarten through grade six, a comparison of births by seven-year periods is significant and shows striking changes. For the period 1936-1942 births totaled 66,131; for 1943-1949, 88,570; 1950-1956, 117,380; and for 1957-1963, 132,895. In other words, 66,764 more babies were born in Milwaukee in the seven years between 1957 and 1963 than were born in the seven years from 1936 to 1942. The increase, therefore, was more than 100 per cent.

TABLE I

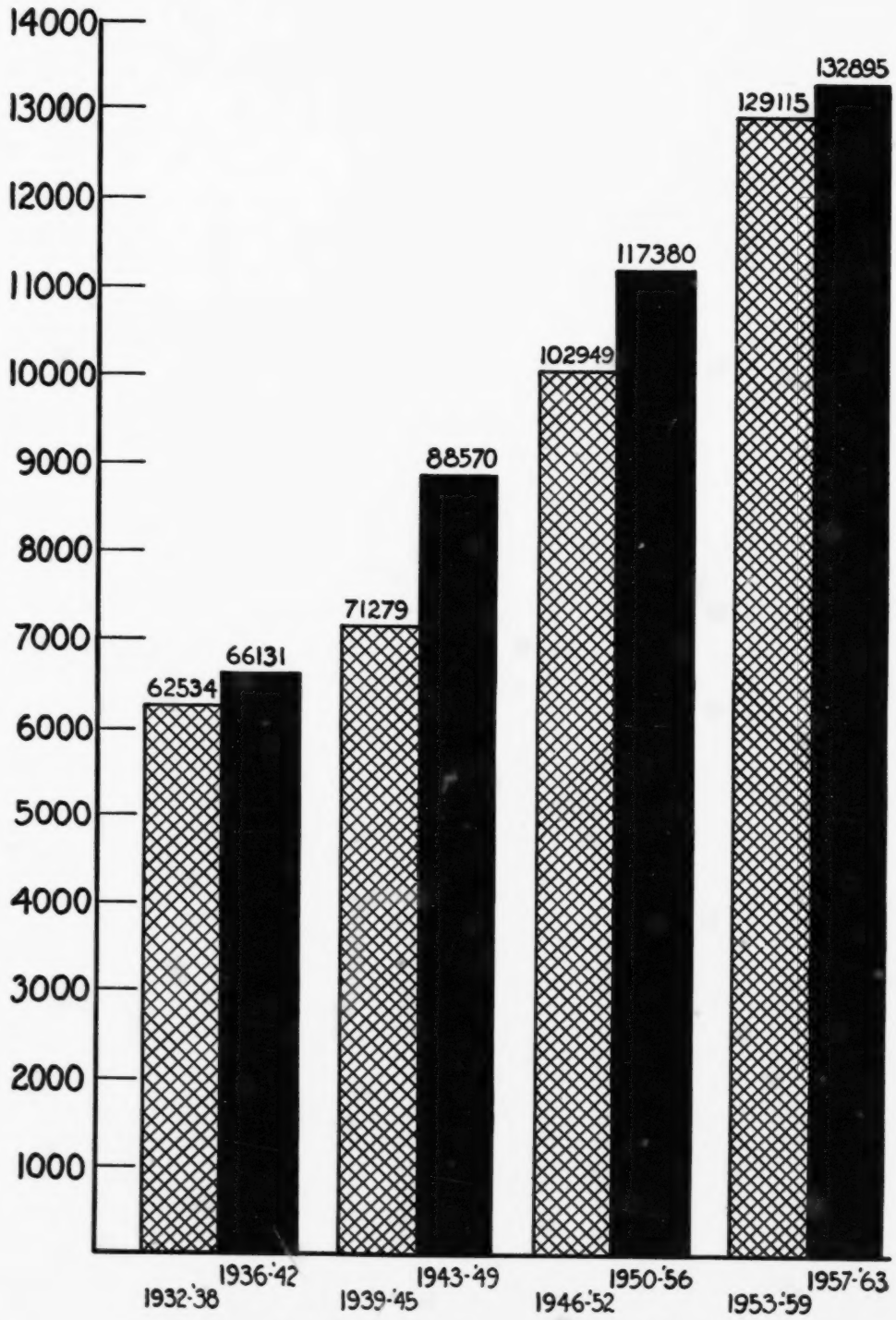
RESIDENT BIRTHS IN MILWAUKEE

1932—8,704

1936— 8,861		1950—14,459	
1937— 9,103		1951—15,757	
1938— 9,142		1952—16,417	
1939— 8,961		1953—16,521	
1940— 8,887		1954—17,561	
1941— 9,547		1955—17,840	
1942—11,630		1956—18,825	
	66,131		117,380
1943—11,556		1957—19,922	
1944—10,298		1958—18,971	
1945—10,400		1959—19,475	
1946—13,104		1960—19,798	
1947—14,738		1961—19,326	
1948—14,029		1962—18,133	
1949—14,445		1963—17,270	
	88,570		132,895



RESIDENT BIRTHS IN MILWAUKEE



SEVEN-YEAR GROUPS

RESIDENT BIRTHS

Young Families and the Number of Children

When the number of children divided by the total number of families in Milwaukee is compared for the last several decades, it becomes clear that average family size has increased considerably. Yet average family size fails to tell the whole story, because the total includes families that are childless, or whose children have left school. A more accurate, more useful figure, displaying the substantial growth in family size among the younger groups, results from comparing the size of young families today with the size of comparable families in the 1930's and 1940's.

When young couples, each with two or more children, move in large numbers into a new neighborhood and occupy homes within the range of their financial ability, they create an impressive and sometimes instantaneous demand for school facilities. During the past several years, this situation has occurred repeatedly in newly developed districts.

Although this heavy demand for school facilities will probably taper off, the decline is not expected to be rapid. Many couples continue to occupy their homes after their children complete their elementary schooling, and some remain after their children graduate from high school. Unless adjustments are made to allow for the changing characteristics of families, schools can be overbuilt with respect to a final stable demand. The number and grade pattern of school-age children residing in various school districts change from year to year. When the census count of five-year to eleven-year-olds is related to the number of home units in a district, the resulting ratios show distinct trends. For example, in older, well-established districts such as Townsend (3360 North Sherman Boulevard), this ratio was 26.7 children five to eleven years of age per 100 homes in 1955, 25.7 in 1956, 24.8 in 1957, and a low of 23.4 in 1958. This last figure means that only one school-age child is available for every four homes. In some new districts,

this relationship rose from 45.0 in 1955 to 102.0 in 1958. This last figure means that one child is available from each home.

Changing Ratio of Parochial and Public School Enrollments

The number of children attending parochial and private schools is a major factor in determining public school enrollment. For many years, about 66 per cent of all Milwaukee elementary and high school pupils attended public school. This percentage varied from school to school, being less than 50 per cent in some districts and as high as 90 per cent in others. During recent years, however, a lack of private and parochial school facilities has tended to increase the percentage of the total child population enrolled in the public schools. As parochial schools are constructed, or as the religious affiliations of residents in neighborhoods change, this relationship changes.

TABLE II

SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CITY OF MILWAUKEE, 1954-1964

YEAR (as of 6/30)	Total in School	Public Schools	Non-Public Schools	Per Cent Non-Public
1954	118,226	75,741	42,485	35.8%
1955	124,408	80,087	44,321	35.5
1956	129,538	83,683	45,855	35.4
1957	132,078	84,403	47,675	36.1
1958	141,622	91,457	50,165	35.3
1959	147,448	96,206	51,242	34.8
1960	154,562	101,038	53,524	34.5
1961	159,261	105,738	53,523	33.6
1962	164,065	110,451	53,614	32.5
1963	168,502	115,158	53,344	31.5
1964	172,139	118,883	53,256	30.9

Birth Rates

This factor is reported annually by the Milwaukee Health Department's Division of Vital Statistics. Birth rates are sometimes confused with total births. Rate applies to births per 1000 of population. This rate in Milwaukee was 26.9 in 1956, 27.9 in 1957, and 26.2 in 1958. Thus, the rate can be considered fairly stable for the three years, However, a change has taken place during three recent years with rates of 25.9 in 1961, 24.1 in 1962, and 22.8 in 1963.

Rate is, of course, determined on the basis of total population. If it were available, the rate of births per family with mothers of child-bearing age would be more useful in predicting total births. The total number of resident births each year in Milwaukee, rather than birth rate, is of primary importance to the schools. See preceding Table I—Resident Births in Milwaukee.

Mobility of Families

This is an age of population mobility. According to a recent report, one family in five moved annually. Where an area consists largely of tenants rather than home owners, the trend toward frequent change is greater.

Certain schools in the central city report large annual turnovers in membership. In one instance, this approached 90 per cent of the September enrollment. Because families which moved were replaced by other families, total enrollment showed no reduction.

As districts age, older people often continue to live in the same house, sometimes for years after their last child has passed through the public schools. When they finally move elsewhere, it may happen that young families with children replace them and school populations increase. This cycle of repeated growth and decline is well marked in some districts and less so in others.

Residential Developments

During the period of Milwaukee's rapid expansion, many real estate developments in newly annexed areas followed the installation of city services. Subdividers platted open areas for homes in groups as small as 25 and as large as 2,000. Small homes were constructed and offered for sale with low down payments and long-term mortgages. This situation provided an opportunity for young people with limited incomes to purchase homes in new areas, with a resultant high concentration of families with two or more children. In keeping with its policy of providing schools where needed, the Board constructed many new buildings in outlying districts. The problem, however, is not at an end. Much homebuilding is still taking place in the relatively empty areas fringing Milwaukee. As new neighborhoods develop, new schools must be provided.

Any consideration of the influence of residential developments upon school housing problems should also include the modification of existing homes in older areas for use by additional families. These provisions may include the conversion of single-family homes to multiple-unit dwellings, or merely the occupancy of single-family or duplex units by more families than the number for which the buildings were planned. This situation has occurred in the central city, where the number of new dwellings or conversions has been offset by the removal of approximately the same number of units. The increase in enrollment here indicates that the number of families occupying dwellings is considerably greater than the number of dwellings theoretically available for occupancy.

A Growing and Changing City

For many years, Milwaukee has grown in area through annexation and consolidation. Population has also increased, partly through area expansion and partly through an in-

creasing concentration of residents within older districts. Plans now are being carried out for rehabilitating certain older portions of the city.

The tables below show population and area growth.

TABLE III

POPULATION CHANGES

CITY OF MILWAUKEE, BY YEARS

Year	City Census	School Census Children 4-19	% of Total Population
1940	587,472	130,330	22.18
1950	637,392	119,368	18.73
1960	741,324	182,950	24.68
1961	747,000*	188,386	25.22
1962	752,000*	193,304	25.71
1963	758,000*	196,078	25.86

*Milwaukee Health Department Estimates

Table III shows that the census count of school-age children increased 63,582 between 1950 and 1960, an average of 6,358 per year. The percentage of school-age children in the total population has continued to rise.

TABLE IV

AREA GROWTH

CITY OF MILWAUKEE, BY YEARS

(Areas Added by Annexation or Consolidation)

Year	Area (In Square Miles)
1846 (Original Incorporation)	7.47
1931	41.1
1950	47.95
1951	49.75
1952	50.67
1953	52.47
1954	54.98
1955	67.59
1956	72.16
1957	91.75*
1962	95.75**

*This total contains the Corrigan, Brown Deer Park, and Laun tracts of Granville, as well as a small portion of Greenfield.

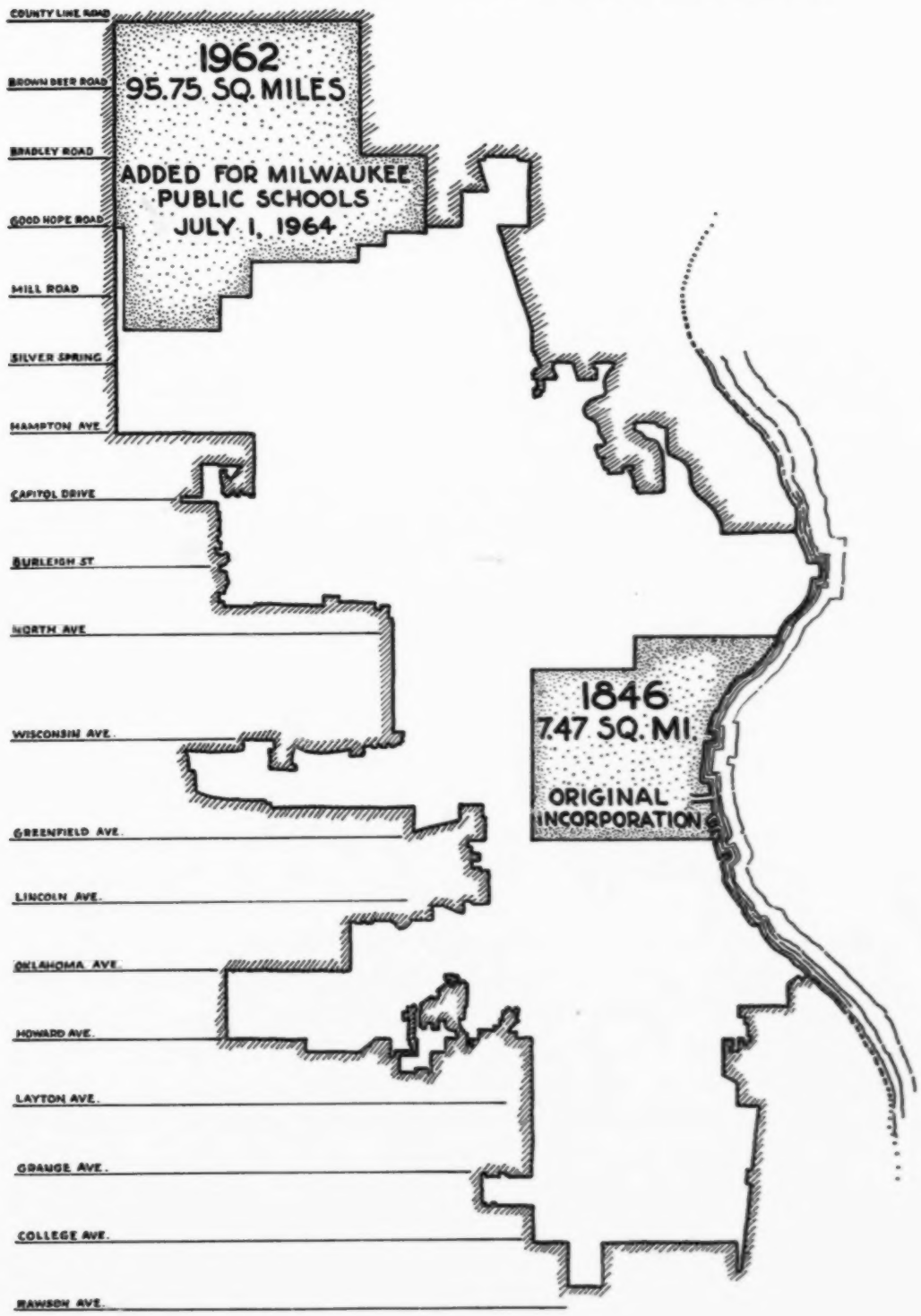
**This total includes the portion of Granville as determined by court action to be a part of the City of Milwaukee.

For the period 1950-1957, Table IV shows an increase in area of 43.8 square miles, or an average annual increase of more than 4.8 square miles. With all of Milwaukee County organized into cities and villages, further appreciable expansion of the Milwaukee School District can occur only through consolidation with smaller communities, or by action of the County School Committee.

Public Housing Projects

In recent years, several public housing projects have been constructed in Milwaukee to provide low rental units for families previously occupying substandard dwellings. It

GROWTH OF MILWAUKEE



is possible that the urban redevelopment program will produce additional housing projects. The size of families and ages of children occupying such projects is an important determinant of potential school enrollment. Projects in older sections replace substandard dwellings, and reduce the number of families permitted to live in an area. Projects in outlying areas—such as Northlawn, Berryland, and Westlawn—tend to stabilize school enrollments. A turnover of families with school-age children will, to a degree, reduce the fluctuation in enrollments, since occupancy of housing projects is limited and controlled. No such control operates to stabilize enrollments originating in privately owned homes.

Urban Renewal and Rehabilitation

Many plans for improving existing residential areas have been suggested during the past several years. Improvements vary from minor changes to complete removal of buildings and rebuilding. Progress in such conversion has been slowed by the need to revise plans and secure authorization. The need for expanding or modernizing certain older schools is related to different phases of urban renewal. When residential units are removed or a residential district is converted to business or light industrial uses, a school may lose so many pupils as to compel its closing. Thus, the replacement of the Allen and Field Schools by a single new building has been delayed pending action on the proposed Walker's Point redevelopment project and the completion of Interstate Highway Number 94.

Highways and Expressways

Expressway development and changed street use likewise affect schools and districts. Many segments of the expressway system are nearing completion, while more are being planned. As private properties are acquired for rights-of-way, families move elsewhere, sometimes "doubling

up" in the use of quarters. As a result, areas with high concentrations of public school children are reduced in size, and some school districts, divided by expressway routes, require redistricting. Although access across expressways may be provided in some cases, routes to and from school must be changed in others.

Parks and Playgrounds

Purchase of property for park or playground use either removes existing dwellings or precludes home construction. Such use reduces the potential enrollment of a district, while making the area served more attractive. Local authorities have suggested that additional parks and playgrounds should be established in the central portion of the city. The County Park Commission is developing numerous park areas in all sections of the community.

Off-Street Parking

Municipal and private off-street parking areas withdraw considerable tracts of land from possible residential development, and thereby reduce the number of pupils originating in a school district. Shopping centers produce a similar result.

Annexations and Consolidations

In the past several years, the incorporation of numerous areas surrounding Milwaukee as third-class or fourth-class cities has blocked further expansion of the City of Milwaukee through annexation. In areas which were included in disputed annexations, sites could not be acquired and school buildings could not be planned until pending litigation was settled. The recent court decision regarding the consolidation of the former Town of Granville area made it necessary to plan for extensive site acquisition there.

It is possible that one or several of the incorporated portions of the County may at some future time elect to consolidate with Milwaukee. Should this occur, studies of existing school facilities and proposed land use will be needed. Experience during the past decade indicates that, as city services are supplied to new areas, rapid residential development takes place, with an immediate demand for additional school facilities.

Granville-Milwaukee Consolidation

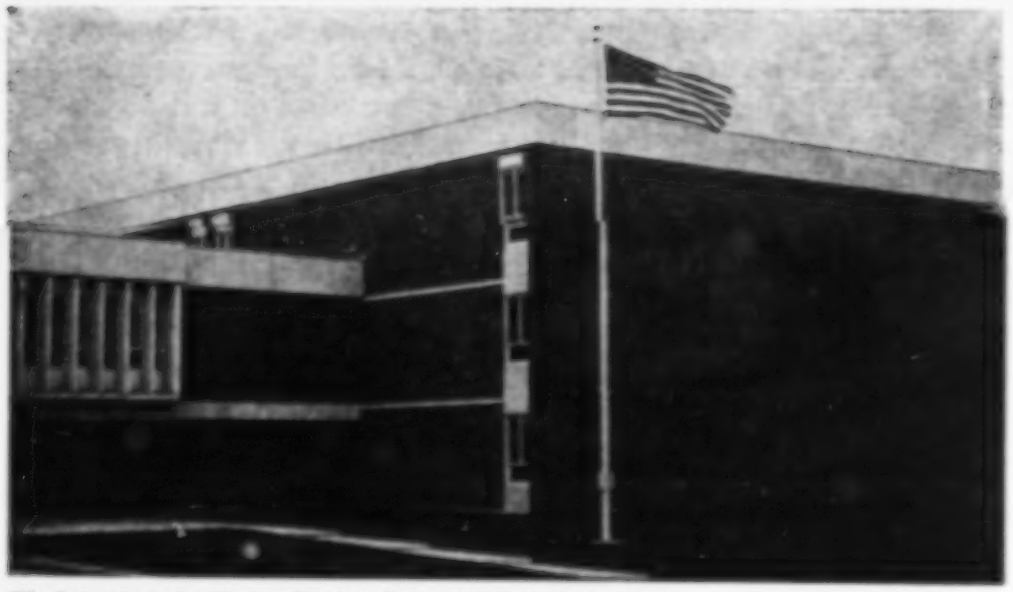
The largest single expansion of the City of Milwaukee occurred on April 3, 1956, when the electorates of both communities approved consolidation of over 22 square miles of the Town of Granville with Milwaukee. The result of the election was challenged in the courts by residents of Granville and Brown Deer with particular reference to the Johnson and Corrigan areas. These two parts totaled about sixteen square miles and were under litigation for seven years until the Supreme Court handed down its decision on April 3, 1962. Since that time, the area has received all the usual services provided by the city except public education. The schools of the Granville area were operated by Joint District #1 until jurisdiction was transferred to the City of Milwaukee by the County School Committee, effective July 1, 1964.

This addition of sixteen square miles to the area served by the Milwaukee Public Schools was an increase of almost 20 per cent. Its area is more than twice the size of the city when it was incorporated in 1846. All of the factors which affect school planning exist in this area to some degree and will increase in importance as this newest addition to the city's school district develops. Zoning plans have reserved numerous sections for residential development.

In anticipation of the need for schools, the Five-Year Building and Future Sites Commission toured the district

on October 23, 1963, and recommended acquisition of fourteen additional sites. One of these has been purchased. Four others had been purchased prior to 1963.

Eventually the former Granville area will need two senior high schools, four junior high schools, and twelve elementary units. On the basis of current costs of construction, this will eventually require an expenditure of over $25,000,000 for buildings alone.



Christopher Latham Sholes Junior High School **Occupied 1964**

PART III

SCHOOL FACILITIES
AND
SITES NEEDED

SCHOOL FACILITIES AND SITES NEEDED

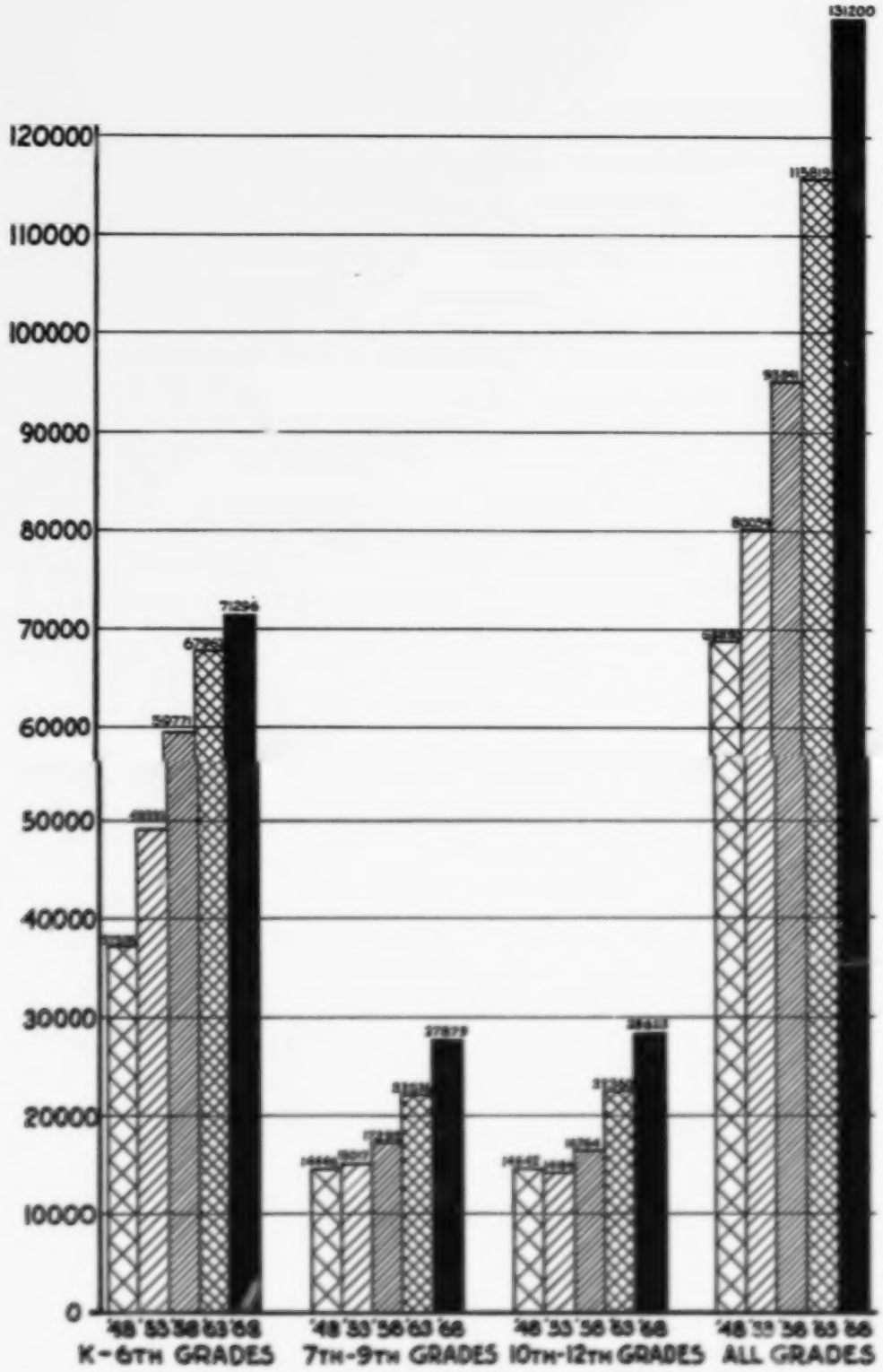
The Continuing Need for Additional School Facilities

Since the completion of the Eighty-first Street School fourteen years ago, Milwaukee's public school enrollment has continued to grow. The city has expanded to include new, developing residential territory. Relatively few properties in Milwaukee as constituted prior to 1950 remain undeveloped. New areas attached since then are rapidly being converted from acreage to subdivided land for residential, business, or industrial uses.

Public school enrollments since 1950 show an average annual increase of 3,591. The actual enrollment in September 1950 was 69,131 and in September 1963, 115,819. Recorded births in the City of Milwaukee remained at a high level of more than 19,000 for several years. A smaller number of births occurred in 1962 and again in 1963. This loss may or may not be enough to indicate a trend. Meanwhile, its effect on enrollments will not be noticeable for four or five years.

Certain municipal improvements, in the planning stage a few years ago, are now near or under construction. Expressway construction, housing projects, and urban redevelopment already affect school planning. The changing character of home occupancy in older districts, where more and larger families now reside, creates an increasing demand for additional facilities. Displacement of families and removal of homes to provide areas for highways and other developments likewise change the characteristics of school districts and affect school enrollments.

At best, accurate prediction of school needs five years in advance is difficult. Even though present birth trends, enrollment increases, and other factors affecting Milwaukee's rate of development are studied, changing conditions may cause estimates of future enrollments to be either too small or too large.



ENROLLMENTS 1948 TO 1968 (ESTIMATED)

New Elementary Schools

Since 1950, the Board's building program has been concerned primarily with supplying new elementary schools in outlying areas. The newly developed areas lacked school facilities. Most Board-owned sites within the city limits, acquired for future elementary schools, have been used for this purpose. Some sites which remain and others which are being acquired will be needed for school buildings in the immediate future.

The following paragraphs describe in each case the site, probable district, and the estimated enrollment.

South 13th Street and West Ramsey Avenue Elementary (Site #56)

This site was recommended by the Commission in December 1958 to replace in part Site #8, which was needed for the development of Interstate Highway #94. The western portion of the proposed district for the original school (Site #8) is now served by the expanded Victory School. An elementary school built on Site #56 will probably have a district bounded on the east bythe C.M.St.P. and P. Railway, on the west by Interstate Highway #94, on the south by the city limits, and on the north by West Edgerton Avenue. While industrial developments bordering the railroad may change the land use of part of this district, it is estimated that about 900 to 1,000 homes can be accommodated in the remainder. Enrollment would eventually reach a total of some 500 in kindergarten through the sixth grade. Fourteen classrooms and sufficient other special areas will probably be required.

South 96th Street and West Morgan Avenue Elementary (Site #55)

At present, two elementary schools (Seventy-eighth and Eighty-eighth) serve the area generally west of South 76th

Street between West Oklahoma and West Howard Avenues. Both schools are utilized to capacity and an addition to South Seventy-eighth Street School is now under construction. The South Eighty-eighth Street School district extends to the city limits at South 100th Street and includes more than one square mile of territory. The rate of residential development has increased with the installation of water and sewer facilities. The Commission, in December 1958, recommended the acquisition of Site #55. It is estimated that, in the immediate future, a building of about fourteen classrooms and sufficient auxiliary spaces will be required to house approximately 450 children. The district will probably be limited to the area enclosed within the city limits to the south, west, and north, and South 92nd Street on the east.

North 86th Street and West Hustis Street Elementary (Site #51)
(North 89th, North of West Green Tree Road)

This site lies in the northern half of the original Menomonee River Hills Subdivision planned for 2,500 single-family homes. Until recently, only that portion lying south of Green Tree Road was completely developed since the northern portion was just beyond the city limits. On October 23, 1963, the Commission recommended the purchase of this site. The Board accepted an offer to sell on April 8, 1964. Presently, the Bruce and Irving Schools serve the area west of the C.M.St.P. and P. railroad tracks, north of the C. and N.W. railroad right of way, north to Green Tree Road, and slightly west of North 91st Street. The area containing Site #51 has recently been platted and homes are being built there. It is estimated that a school of sixteen classrooms will be required in the near future. The area to be served will probably extend from North 76th Street, west to 91st, and from Green Tree to Good Hope Road.

North 55th Street and West Calumet Road Elementary (Site #75) (Site Not Yet Acquired)

A school will be needed in the very near future to serve a residential area recently attached to Milwaukee by court action and by the County School Committee. Children living in this portion of the former Town of Granville had attended the Algonquin Elementary School in Brown Deer. Approximately 400 children live in the district. Some expansion of residential construction is expected since a number of vacant lots are available. The district which can be served by a school built on Site #75 is that area bounded by North 51st, North 68th, and south to the C. and N.W. railway.

South 3rd Street, North of West College Avenue Elementary (Site #57)

Early in 1960, it became apparent that home building was being planned for a quarter section of unimproved land immediately north of College Avenue and near Mitchell Field Airport. In spite of the close proximity to the airfield, home building did proceed and is continuing. About 100 children live in the area and are presently being transported to nearby schools.

On September 6, 1960, the Board authorized the acquisition of Site #57, consisting of several privately owned properties located near the center of the quarter section. Residential development may continue to the point where the number of elementary school children living in the district will justify the construction of a small school. Future expansion of the airport and proposed extension of runways may restrict residential development. If a school is constructed on this site, it will serve an area bounded by Mitchell Field on the east, the C.M.St.P. and P. railroad, West Grange Avenue and West College Avenue.

North 99th Street and West Calumet Road Elementary
(Site #45)

In keeping with the Board's policy of purchasing sites well in advance of the need for school construction, this site was acquired in 1956 for both an elementary and a senior high school. It lies in the former Town of Granville near several developing residential areas. As home building continues in the vicinity of the site, it is possible that a first unit of an elementary school will be required in the near future. When opened, this school would originally serve an area larger than its ultimate district.

North 107th Street, North of West Bradley Road Elementary
(Site #71) (To be Acquired)

Residential areas have been platted and some home construction has been completed in portions of the district which will be served by a school on this site. It is expected that residential development will create a need for an elementary school in the near future. The area to be served will be bounded generally by West Bradley and West Brown Deer Roads, between the Menomonee River and North Granville Road.

Other Elementary Schools (Three Contingent)

In the Commission's Interim Report of October 23, 1963, numerous sites in the former Town of Granville were recommended for acquisition. This report was accepted by the Board in November 1963 and was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

During the 1966-1970 period covered by the Commission's present report, it is expected that three of the sites *not* listed as projects for building in the foregoing Interim Report will require elementary schools. At this time, it is not possible to designate their locations. Recom-

mendation for construction is contingent upon the platting of residential areas and the beginning of home construction.

Previously published reports of the Commission carried an elementary school building as a contingent project to be built on Site #47. Over a period of years, many studies of the area were made to determine the need for a small building to serve a very limited district. All reports indicated that potential enrollments would not reach a number large enough to justify a minimum school. The property owned by the City of Milwaukee included a portion held in reserve for use by the Board of School Directors. On March 9, 1963, the Board withdrew its request for Site #47 since the City desired to proceed with completion of its plans for playground development at this location. Therefore, Site #47 has been eliminated from projects listed in this report.

New Junior High Schools

The gradual conversion of the Milwaukee school system to the 6-3-3 plan of organization was started about 40 years ago. The basis for the adoption of this plan was the information contained in a nation-wide study and in the Commission's 1923 Report, which presented the advantages and disadvantages of the junior high school.

All subsequent reports of the Commission have mentioned the desirability of extending the junior high program throughout the city. The 1960 Report contains the following restatement of policy (#1 of 12 items, p. 18):

"1. Continued Conversion of the Milwaukee Public Schools to the 6-3-3 Plan

Such conversion has been a matter of Board policy since 1925. Under this plan, elementary schools house the kindergarten and first six grades; junior high

schools serve grades seven through nine; and senior high schools serve grades ten through twelve. Elementary schools built since 1950 were designed in keeping with this plan. The conversion would continue until the whole school system is organized in this manner."

In keeping with this policy, new elementary and junior high schools have been built as required and sites have been proposed and some acquired. This process has resulted in reducing the number of elementary schools with eight grades to sixteen. Examination of the locations of the sixteen schools reveals that they can be divided into groups. Each group may be studied as possible contributing schools for new junior high schools. Some redistricting of existing junior high schools would reduce their enrollments and

Group 1 of the eighth-grade top elementary schools would include Garden Homes, Green Bay Avenue, Franklin, Keefe Avenue, and Philipp. Group 2 would include all schools east of the river not assigned to Lincoln Junior High School; namely, Bartlett, Hartford Avenue, and Maryland Avenue, Fratney Street could also be included in this group. Group 3 must certainly start with Brown Street and Twenty-first Street, and Elm and Walnut Street could be added by redistricting with Wells Street Junior High School. Twentieth Street could be added also by detachment from Fulton Junior High School. Redistricting the Fritsche Junior High would remove Tippecanoe and, possibly, Clement Avenue. When added to Burdick, these schools would form Group 4, which would contribute to a new junior high. Fernwood and Mound Street could then be added to the Fritsche district.

In the above groupings, all but two of the eighth-grade-top schools have been assigned to proposed districts. Story School could become part of Wells Street Junior High district if Walnut Street and Elm were detached. Vieau

Elementary could be made part of the Kosciuszko Junior High district if and when space and facilities were to become available.

The following paragraphs describe specific junior high school projects. Some were listed in the previous report. Others are newly presented.

John Burroughs Junior High (Site #38) (North 80th and West Acacia)

This site was purchased in September 1954 in anticipation of the need for combined elementary and junior high school facilities. The first unit of the Washington Irving Elementary School was erected on the site and occupied in September 1959. The original program included a requirement which called for preliminary planning for a junior high school. A second unit of elementary facilities was built for occupancy in January 1963. This addition contains classrooms which can be used by either elementary or junior high school pupils.

On March 3, 1964, the Board authorized the planning and construction of a junior high school addition based on revised data and a modified educational facilities program. The working drawings were completed and construction contracts approved. The building is now under construction.

South 3rd Street and West Whitaker Avenue Junior High (Site #2) (West Martin Lane)

The acquisition of this site was recommended by the Commission in 1953. It was purchased for a future elementary and junior high building. The John Greenleaf Whittier Elementary unit was constructed and put into service in September 1959. Home building in the district has almost completely utilized all available lots. Young families living in the vicinity had many pre-school age

children in 1960. Many were enrolled in the Whittier and Burdick Schools in subsequent years. It is quite apparent from such enrollments in the proposed contributing elementary schools that a junior high school will be required in the very near future.

A tentative district for this proposed junior high school would include Burdick, Clement Avenue, Tippecanoe and Whittier Schools, whose enrollments in the intermediate grades (4-6) for September 1963 totaled 616. The junior high school enrollment three years hence will approximate 700. Inclusion of the Tippecanoe and Clement Avenue Schools now assigned to Fritsche would relieve that school to the extent that Fernwood and Mound Street Schools could be added to its district.

North 17th Street and West Keefe Avenue Junior High (Site #59)

The Commission in its 1960 Report recommended the acquisition of this site in the vicinity of the Keefe Avenue School. Over a period of time, various private properties have been acquired. It is anticipated that the final purchase will be made in the immediate future. In order to determine an estimate of enrollment for this proposed school, a tentative district was defined for study. This district includes Franklin, Garden Homes, Green Bay Avenue, Keefe Avenue, and Philipp—all with eight grades and kindergartens. Two others—Hopkins and LaFollette with six grades, and presently assigned to Fulton Junior High—were also included. Thus, seven elementary schools compose the tentative district.

Several detailed studies of enrollments and potential enrollments (census tabulations) have been completed. The most recent investigation shows increased enrollments in all grade levels since 1955. Several methods were used to project enrollments to the junior high level. The results varied but a reasonable estimate for enrollment appears to

be approximately 1,400 for September 1967 and 1968. It is evident that a junior high should be constructed on this site as soon as possible. The construction of this school for the proposed district will reduce the load on five elementary schools and may make it possible to add the ninth grade to the current organization of Fulton Junior High School.

Elm School Area Junior High (Site #76) (Site Required)

An additional junior high school has not heretofore been considered necessary in the area surrounding Elm School since the need for school facilities has been satisfied by additions to adjacent elementary schools. However, continuing increases in enrollment indicate a problem which needs to be solved. The removal of the seventh and eighth grades from the Brown Street and Twenty-first Street Schools would provide space for lower grades. A tentative district for a junior high school was defined, which included the following elementary schools: Brown, Elm, Tventieth, Twenty-first, and Walnut.

A detailed study of the combined enrollments of the five elementary schools shows an increase of approximately 1,000 children in a nine-year period from 1955 to September 1963. Enrollment projections for the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades indicate that from 1,200 to 1,300 children will be at the junior high school level by 1968. If a school had been available in September, 1964, the enrollment would have been slightly over 930. The construction of this proposed school would provide some relief at Wells Street Junior High School since the Elm and Walnut Street Schools would be removed from its district. Story could then contribute to Wells Street Junior. Three eighth-grade-top schools would be reduced to kindergarten and six grades providing some space for expansion without additional construction. It is also possible that the crowded West Division could be reorganized as a three-year senior

high school since ninth-grade pupils who would attend West could be housed in Wells Street Junior High.

The need for this new junior high school is evident and steps should be taken immediately to acquire a site and, as soon as possible, to construct a school with a capacity of approximately 1,300 students.

Riverside Conversion to a Junior-Senior High School

The 1960 Report of the Commission listed this conversion as a contingent project. Involved were several factors which would affect a decision to proceed. It was assumed that the enrollments at Riverside High and the contributing elementary schools would decline due to removal of home units or to changes in character of occupancy. An examination of census counts and recorded enrollments shows stable rather than declining numbers of children. The expansion of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee has had no appreciable effect on housing. Thus, the facilities at Riverside High School would need to be expanded substantially to provide adequately for the addition of the seventh and eighth grades. A recent projection of enrollments (based on census figures and elementary enrollments) reveals that the number of students for grades 7-12 may possibly total between 2,300 and 2,400 by 1965 or 1966.

The need for more land here is evident, but it would be difficult to acquire. The land lying to the south is a county park and to the west is the athletic field. It is possible that, as the University expands, the present Hartford School will be acquired since it abuts on University property. If the Hartford Avenue School must be replaced, it may be to the Board's advantage to acquire a site large enough for both an elementary school and a new junior high school. This action would vacate a number of rooms in Riverside now occupied by ninth-grade students, making the vacated spaces available for senior high school expansion or improvement.

Additional facilities either at Riverside or in a junior high are not required immediately but may be needed in the very near future.

Wells Street Junior High School Addition

This school, located at North 19th Street and West Wells Street, began operation in the converted Girls' Trade School building in January 1955. Certain modifications were made to adapt existing facilities to junior high school use. The contributing elementary schools number seven. Any addition to the district would result in increased enrollment which would overtax existing facilities. Actual enrollment at Wells Street in September 1963 was 1,156. Recently completed studies of projected enrollment indicate that no appreciable change can be expected within the next five years. However, if the ninth grade had been excluded from West Division and transferred to Wells, the total for 1963 would have been 1,335 which would have overtaxed the available facilities.

The 1960 Report of the Commission included additional facilities at Wells Street as a contingent project. Since the site is very limited in size and the Eighteenth Street School is located in the same block, consideration has been given to the ultimate removal of the Eighteenth Street School. Site #60, at 18th Street and West Highland Avenue, has been acquired as the location for the Eighteenth Street School replacement. Any proposal for modification of existing facilities or additions to the Wells Street Junior High School should be based on detailed studies of all the ramifications of a changing neighborhood. The older elementary school can be retained for a period of time after the completion of its replacement to be used by the junior high school.

Some modification and additional facilities will be required at Wells Street Junior High School in the foreseeable future.

Granville Area Junior High (Probably Site #72 or #74) (Site Required)

The site for this school will be determined largely by the development of residential areas in this latest addition to the City of Milwaukee. The Five-Year Building and Future Sites Commission in its Interim Report of October 23, 1963, recommended the acquisition of three junior high school sites for this area in addition to the one presently owned by the Board. Which site of the four is to be used as a location for a school building will also be determined by its relationship to home construction in several subdivisions and by ease of access to the school. The size of the building will depend upon the prospective enrollment, which cannot be calculated at the present time. The probable ultimate enrollment may be 1,000 to 1,200 pupils.

North 89th Street and West Carmen Avenue Junior High (Site #34) (Contingent)

The purchase of this site was recommended in 1956 for both an elementary and a junior high school. Title was obtained on July 3, 1958. The William Cullen Bryant Elementary School was completed on this site and occupied in September 1962. The completion of the Morse Junior High School in September 1963 provided facilities to serve the district including Bryant. It now appears that there may be no immediate need for an additional junior high school on Site #34. However, it seems advisable in the light of experience to hold this site as contingent upon a need which may develop in the future.

North 112th Street and West Silver Spring Drive Junior-Senior High (Site #31) (Contingent)

This site was orginally purchased in anticipation of residential developments extending westward to the county line. Since this acquisition was recommended in August

1955, zoning changes, the relocation and improvement of West Silver Spring Drive, and platting of limited residential areas have operated to create a different situation. It is recommended, therefore, that this site be retained in the contingent classification for possible future use.

New Senior High Schools

The need for additional secondary schools has been developing as a result of the large increase in births which started in 1946 and continued rising steadily until 1959, 1960, and 1961. The past two years indicate a slight drop below the peak. Children born in 1946 were in the twelfth grade in 1963. It is expected that the numbers of facilities needed at both the junior and senior high school levels will continue to increase as greater numbers of students enroll.

Two senior high schools and a large addition to the Boys' Trade and Technical High School are under construction and will be in operation within two years. Other new senior highs will be needed in the near future.

Boys' Trade and Technical High School (Fourth Stage)

As the Boys' Trade and Technical High School has grown from its beginning by means of some six building programs which provided the original unit and a number of additions, each new proposal has required careful analysis of existing facilities. The most recent addition, approved by the Board in March 1957, was completed and occupied in September 1959.

Subsequently, on July 19, 1960, the Superintendent recommended the organization of a study committee to investigate the further expansion of the program of studies and physical plant facilities. The Committee on the Further

Expansion of Boys' Trade and Technical High School presented its report on December 15, 1960. The separate reports of four subcommittees formed the basis for the proposal to construct additional facilities. The educational requirements for the third stage of proposed additions and changes for Boys' Trade and Technical High School were submitted to the Board and approved on December 4, 1962. This unit is presently under construction and will be ready for occupancy in early 1966. Certain existing areas will be vacated when departments are moved into the new unit.

Stage four of the complete building program for Boys' Technical High School will consist of planning the changes in vacated areas to provide for new or expanded fields of instruction. It is recommended that detailed studies be made by the proper committees to determine the extent of the work that should be included in the final program. An over-all plan should be prepared for presentation after the addition now under construction is occupied.

South 20th Street and West Carpenter Avenue Senior High (Site #6)

The 1960 Report included this school as a contingent project and as an alternate to a building which could be built on South 35th Street and West Layton Avenue (Site #11). In anticipation of further expansion of the City of Milwaukee into the then Town of Greenfield, the Board purchased a site of approximately 25 acres in 1954. The city boundary along South 27th Street is likely to remain unchanged for the foreseeable future. The need for providing a senior high school on Site #6 is rapidly developing with the occupancy of newly constructed homes in the former Town of Lake area.

This school will provide additional relief for Pulaski High School, which serves an area about three times as

large as a normal high school district. Recent studies of the present Pulaski district indicate a considerable reduction in enrollment may be expected with the occupancy of the Alexander Hamilton Senior High School early in 1966.

It is recommended that studies of the entire Pulaski district be continued with particular emphasis on a tentative district which could be served by a senior high school on site #6. It is also recommended that a school be authorized for construction within the period of time covered by this report. The results of previous investigations show that a new school will be required in the near future. The following table shows what the estimated enrollments for Pulaski High School will be after the Hamilton School is placed in service and the Pulaski district is reduced accordingly:

Pulaski Estimated Enrollment

September	Enrollment, Grades 10-12
1966	2330
1967	2430
1968	2460
1969	2580
1970	2700

Changes in the district, home building, occupancy, and the effect of available parochial schools will all operate to modify the estimates given above.

North Granville Road and West Calumet Road Senior High (Site #45)

This site, located in the former Town of Granville, was purchased by the Board in January 1956 in anticipation of the city's expansion into the northwest area of the county. It contains some 43 acres and was intended for both an

elementary and a senior high school. By action of the County School Committee effective July 1, 1964, and a previous decision by the court, this site now lies within the city and can be utilized for school buildings. Some subdivisions in the vicinity of the site have been platted for home construction and some residences have been built. The proposal to build a senior high school here will be determined largely by the rate of home building, which is expected to increase as services are supplied to this new area of the city.

North 112th Street and West Silver Spring Drive Senior High (Site #31) (Contingent)

(Not Included in Preceding Summary of Buildings Needed)

This site, which was acquired by the Board in 1955 for a small junior-senior high school, has been affected by zoning plans and has been reduced in area. A portion of the property was set aside by the Board on September 3, 1963, for sale to the Highway Commission of Milwaukee County for the purpose of relocating West Silver Spring Drive. Recently, certain residential areas have been platted and some home building has proceeded. The impact on the need for school facilities cannot be estimated at this time. It is recommended that the remainder of the site be retained and the proposed school be placed in the contingent category.

South 86th Street and West Howard Avenue Senior High (Site #15) (Contingent)

(Not Included in Preceding Summary of Buildings Needed)

The prospect of the continued expansion of Milwaukee southward and westward prompted the Commission in 1953 to recommend the purchase of this excellent wooded site. At that time, portions of the Town of Greenfield were being annexed by the city. Recent changes in the legal status of

the Town of Greenfield and certain adjustments in areas have established the city limits along Howard Avenue and in portions about one block south of Howard Avenue. The portion of the adjacent area—north of the site to West Oklahoma and extending westward to the city limits—has received city services and the remaining residential properties are being rapidly developed.

It is possible that this site may be needed as a location for a public school in the future. Therefore, it is recommended that tl site be retained and the construction of a school be kept on a contingent status. It is anticipated that the Alexander Hamilton Senior High School will be adequate to serve the area for some time in the future.

Replacements and Additions to Schools

The Board of School Directors during the past fifteen years has replaced several old schools which lacked adequate facilities and were poorly located with respect to their districts. Most of these buildings were acquired by annexation of new territory as the city expanded.

Also, additions to existing buildings have been constructed. In some cases, these represent enlargements of new schools in outlying areas where buildings were constructed in stages to meet an uncertain but increasing need for facilities. This practice has produced good buildings which adequately meet the needs of growing areas.

Additions have also been made to older structurally sound schools serving districts where the density of the general and school-age populations has increased. Many older areas house young families with large numbers of school-age children. To meet the particular needs of children living in crowded areas, class sizes have been reduced and required special service facilities have been made available. These provisions increased the need for

additional classrooms. Inadequate basement classrooms were eliminated or improved to meet acceptable standards.

This program of removing inadequate outmoded schools and of constructing additions to existing schools should be continued.

Allen-Field Replacement (Site #22) (Site Required)

This project has been carried as one of many recommendations of the Commission in each of its four reports since 1949. At that time, a site in the vicinity of South 6th Street and West Orchard Street was recommended. The Walter Allen School is now 90 years old. (Its first unit was constructed in 1875.) The Field School was constructed originally as the South Division High School and, since 1898, has been used as an elementary school. Neither school has gymnasium facilities and Allen has a very inadequate auditorium on the third floor. Both schools have been kept in use and have received minimum amounts of refurbishing over a period of years, pending decisions with regard to the redevelopment of this area of the city. The construction of Interstate Highway #94, parallel to South 6th Street, is proceeding and has removed homes in the area. The ultimate effect on residences is difficult to determine. However, this project should not be delayed.

It is recommended, therefore, that an appropriate site be acquired as soon as possible and that construction of an elementary school be planned and constructed when the site is available. A detailed study of the Allen, Field, and adjacent school districts will be required to determine the specific classroom needs for this replacement project. It may be necessary to redistrict with an adjacent school to which an addition can be constructed.

The following table gives the combined enrollments of the Allen and Field Schools during the 1957-1963 period:

September	Allen	Field	Total
1957	714	516	1230
1958	640	504	1144
1959	671	501	1172
1960	705	535	1240
1961	654	511	1165
1962	729	509	1238
1963	668	514	1182

Center Street School Replacement (Site #58) (Oliver W. Holmes)

In 1947, the Commission recommended that a site be acquired for the construction of one new school to replace both the Center Street and Franklin Pierce Schools. The first portion of the Center Street School was erected in 1878 and an addition was provided in 1895. The building has been used continuously over the years. The Pierce School was replaced by a new building in 1957. It was evident at that time that the combined enrollment of 1,368 was too great a number to be housed in one building. Center Street School was kept in operation with the hope that declining population would make it possible to combine the two districts with some minor changes.

Since the construction of Fulton Junior High School, in the same block as the Center Street School, the space available for playground and physical education activities has been very limited. At the earliest opportunity, the old Center Street building should be removed to provide the additional space needed by Fulton Junior High. Construction of the replacement for Center Street School on Site #58 and removal of the old building would provide for expansion of the grounds at Fulton. The complete solution to the needs of this area involves some expansion of the new Palmer School to make possible redistricting between it and the replacement for Center Street.

As soon as feasible, an elementary school building should be constructed on Site #58. This property is bounded by Buffum, Richards, Wright, and Meinecke Streets, about three blocks southeast of the old Center Street School.

Eighteenth Street School Replacement (Site #60)
(Edward A. MacDowell)

As in the case of the Center Street School just described, the Eighteenth Street School is located on property which also serves a junior high—Wells Street Junior High School. Space is very limited in the city block which contains both buildings. Certain factors affecting planning apply to a greater degree in this area than in many other sections of the city. Encroachments on the Eighth Street School district resulted in a recommendation to the Board that this school be closed and its district be added to that served by Eighteenth Street. The Commission, in an Interim Report of April 1962 (Proc. 4/4/62, pp. 418-419), recommended the acquisition of Site #60 for the replacement and consolidation of the Eighth and Eighteenth Street Schools.

In the process of planning and construction, facilities should be provided to give limited relief to adjacent school districts. In a neighborhood which is subject to changes in the characteristics of residential occupancy, enrollments in the schools are also subject to change. The following table shows enrollments for the past seven years as reported in September:

September	Enrollment
1957	473
1958	517
1959	448
1960	447
1961	403
1962	429
1963	379

It is recommended that an elementary school with sufficient facilities to serve an expanded district be constructed on Site #60 as soon as possible. This will provide relief for Wells Street Junior High and, to some degree, for West Division High School.

Silver Spring School Replacement (Present Site to be Expanded)

This older school building is one of several the Board acquired as the City of Milwaukee expanded northward. Previous to the construction of the Twenty-fourth Street School, which was occupied in 1953, it was anticipated that the new building would house all children then enrolled at Silver Spring plus those in the new district. The Northlawn public housing project and extensive private home developments created a potential of public school pupils, which forced the continued operation of the inadequate Silver Spring School.

The old building consists of two distinct parts—(a) the original four-classroom masonry building and (b) a five-classroom addition of the old barracks type. Facilities are lacking in classrooms and the school has no gymnasium-auditorium. The office area and other required adjunct spaces are poorly arranged or do not exist.

Enrollments have stabilized for the past seven years as shown below:

September	Enrollment
1957	237
1958	240
1959	253
1960	270
1961	260
1962	252
1963	254

Since the district contains a large number of rental home units, the enrollment is not likely to vary much in succeeding years. A new small school is required at the Silver Spring School location to provide adequate modern facilities for an acceptable minimum number of children. The limited site should be expanded to provide enough outdoor play area. This project is recommended for early consideration.

Grand View Elementary School Replacement (Site #62)

The present Grand View School is one of three acquired by action of the County School Committee transferring the former Town of Granville area to the Board of School Directors (July 1, 1964). The school fronts on busy Lovers Lane Road at West Florist Avenue. In anticipation of annexation or consolidation of land surrounding the Grand View School, the Board approved the expansion of its very limited site. On April 4, 1956, four acres of land adjacent to the site were acquired.

In November 1962, the City Planning Commission completed a suggested development plan for the area, including the school and its expanded site. This plan shows the location of a north-south highway, which will parallel Lovers Lane Road and will pass through the Grand View property. Since the school will be removed, the plan showed a suggested site for a replacement of the school. This new site, containing approximately 7.6 acres, is well located with respect to the revised residential area. It was recommended that the Board purchase this property while it remained undeveloped. On June 4, 1963, the Board approved the Superintendent's recommendation to purchase the available land. An offer to sell was accepted by the Board on September 3, 1963.

Site #62 is now available for the construction of an elementary school when the planned development of the area removes the existing Grand View School. It is anticipated that a new building will be required in the near future.

Palmer Elementary School Addition

Detailed studies of the area served by the Center Street School and both the old and new Palmer Schools reveal a need for additional classrooms at the new Palmer building. It has been the intent of the Board to remove the old building as soons as feasible. For several years, this structure has helped serve the needs of its district and as a receiving school for pupils whose home school was in the process of modernization. It is possible that an addition of eight to twelve classrooms at the new Palmer will enable the enlarged school to serve adequately a reduced district. The old building should then be retained for transportees until schools scheduled for modernization have been completed.

Victor Berger Elementary School Addition

For some years, the enrollment at this school has remained quite stable—except for one year.*

September	Enrollment
1957	580
1958	568
1959	657
1960	676
1961	482*
1962	601
1963	605

Changes which occurred in adjacent school districts are beginning to take place in the Berger district. The removal of homes for expressway development has increased the occupancy of existing housing. The reduction of class sizes has automatically increased the need for additional facilities.

It is proposed that the Berger district be studied in detail to determine its school housing needs. Since the school is scheduled for modernization in the future, its expansion could be correlated with modernization. Currently, the seating area of the auditorium is being converted into two classrooms.

Auer Avenue Elementary School Addition

This school is one of 25 included in the central area of the city. It is of ordinary construction and was completed in 1903. The Modernization Committee, having agreed as to its soundness of construction and planning, recommended modernization of the building. This work was completed and the pupils reoccupied the building in September 1961. Examination of enrollment records for the past seven years shows a constant increase. With a reduction in class size and anticipated further increases in enrollment, additional facilities will be required in the very near future. A carefully planned addition together with the recently completed modernization should result in a very satisfactory school adequate in size to serve its district.

The following table gives September enrollments for each of seven recent years:

September	Enrollment
1957	690
1958	670
1959	662
1960	694
1961	695
1962	726
1963	795

The enrollment is expected to increase for several years. Therefore, an addition will be required in the near future.

Emerson Elementary School Addition

In September 1959, this new elementary school was opened to serve a limited district which was being rapidly developed with single-family homes and apartment buildings. A portion of the district remained open as approaches for Timmerman Airport. Changes in the size of families who occupied the apartments resulted in larger numbers of school-age children residing in these units than had been anticipated. Also, some changes during planning increased the size and number of apartments.

Examination of the enrollments below reveals changes which have occurred since the school was placed in service:

September	Enrollment
1959	533
1960	510
1961	555
1962	569
1963	627

The 1963 census count of school-age and preschool-age children suggested that some increase could be expected in 1964, followed by a fairly stable potential enrollment. The increase in enrollment in September 1964, required the removal of three upper-grade classes. It is anticipated that the immediate construction of a four-classroom addition will meet the increased need for facilities. Although the site is limited in area, it may be possible to extend the present classroom wing to the east without excessive loss of playground.

Ninth Street Elementary School Addition

This older elementary school building is located at 1723 North Ninth Street in the midst of an area undergoing

intensive urban redevelopment. Public housing, represented by the Hillside Project with its addition, replaced many old, dilapidated residences and was the first effort to improve housing in the district. Privately sponsored housing has been completed, in part, just south of West Walnut Street, between North Seventh Street and the expressway route at about North Eleventh Street. The Lapham Park Housing Project, bounded by North Eighth, North Sixth, West Brown, West Vine, and West Reservoir Streets, is nearing completion. This project contains units varying in size from one to five bedrooms. A new additional plan called the Roosevelt Development Project presently is under investigation. It is a narrow strip on the north side of West Walnut Street, extending from North Sixth Street to North Tenth Street. A considerable portion lies south of School Board properties at the Ninth Street Elementary School and Roosevelt Junior High School.

The original unit of the Ninth Street School was erected in 1894; a first addition was completed in 1911, and the the second in 1954. The older portions were completely modernized recently. Enrollments have remained at or above 800 pupils for several years. It is anticipated that increases may be expected in the near future as housing projects are occupied. The development of the northbound highway along North Eleventh Street may tend to reduce enrollments to a degree.

Since a portion of land between Ninth and Tenth Streets may be required for the expansion of the Ninth Street Elementary School, it is recommended that the Board cooperate with the city in planning the development along Walnut Street.

Other Additions to Elementary Schools

It is impossible to estimate where specific needs will develop for additions to schools other than those listed

above. The factors which apply to school planning, as described in earlier chapters of this report, apply to additions as well as to complete schools. The two conditions most likely to affect the need for more facilities are (a) increased density of home unit occupancy and (b) changes in parochial school enrollments. It is estimated that, for a five-year period, about two additions per year can be anticipated. One of these may be required at the Craig School, which was acquired a number of years ago by annexation.

Addition to the School Board Administration Building

The architects' original plans for the central office included a second-floor portion over the Business Office. The cost estimate presented at that time exceeded greatly the sum contemplated for the project. A re-study of requirements resulted in a new plan which reduced all areas and made it possible to defer construction of the second-floor portion. The present building was designed and constructed to provide for this addition in case such expansion became necessary. When the central office was occupied in July 1961, all departments were adequately housed. Since that time, certain essential changes have been made to accommodate departments whose staffs have increased with the demand for new and expanded services. Areas reserved for storage or expansion have all been utilized, and some "doubling up" in use of office space has occurred.

It now seems advisable to recommend that serious consideration be given to the construction of that portion of the building which was eliminated from the original plans. The design of this proposed addition will, of necessity, involve a careful study of existing areas, their present use and future needs, rearrangement of offices, and provision for additional conference rooms.

Modernization of Older School Buildings

The extensive modernization program for Milwaukee's older school buildings began in May 1957 with the authorization to refurbish one room at the Mound Street School as a pilot project. Early in that year, the committee on Specifications and Policies with Respect to School Building Facilities and Equipment had been formed with staff representatives from the offices of the Superintendent and of the Secretary-Business Manager. When the pilot project was completed and the work carefully appraised, the Board on January 14, 1958, approved certain recommendations of the aforementioned Committee on Specifications and Policies. The Committee had considered all aspects of modernization and reached the following conclusion, as set forth in the 1960 Report of the Commission:

> "Where a building becomes excessively high in maintenance costs, or unfitted for modern educational use, and cannot be upgraded economically, sooner or later it must be replaced if a school is needed at its location. However, in many cases, where an older building has been constantly maintained, repaired, and improved, it is possible to add years of efficient and economical use to it, comparable to that provided by new buildings, by a complete modernization. Such transformation usually can be accomplished at a minor fraction of the cost of a new structure of the same size."

The Board approved the $5,900,000 building modernization program as outlined in the 1956-1960 Report of the Commission. The 1960 Report recommended modernization of 45 schools at an estimated cost of $9,000,000. The Board specified in its approval that the Secretary-Business Manager use Repair Division personnel in doing portions of the work which could not feasibly be done by contract. To implement the modernization program, the Board provided:

1. That priorities in modernizing buildings be tied in with the interior painting program, plans for additions, future use of old buildings, recommendations of the Building Inspector's Department, and considerations of need.

2. That requirements be drawn for each building in this program, based on joint recommendations of the Educational Department, Construction, Repair, Plant Operation, and Purchasing Divisions.

3. That, as far as possible, modernization plans be directed toward providing in old schools facilities and equipment equal to specifications enumerated in the Report, Specifications and Policies with Respect to School Building Facilities and Equipment.

4. That minimum standards of facilities and equipment in classrooms provide:

   a. Rewiring as needed, with installation of fluorescent or improved incandescent lighting

   b. Replacing pipe coil heating with fin tube radiation

   c. Installing acoustical tile ceilings throughout

   d. Replacing floors where floor replacement was judged necessary

   e. Correcting the chalkboard: tackboard ratio

   f. Removing or covering wood wainscot

   g. Re-designing doorway areas where required, and installing flush doors

   h. Installing modern furniture, including free-standing bookcases and wardrobes, movable desk-chair assemblies, teachers' desks and files

   i. Installing clock and auto-calls as needed

   j. Installing darkening shades as required

k. Painting interiors to carry ceiling color down to light level (about ten feet from floor)

l. If practical, placing a sink with water and sewer connections in vicinity of kindergarten through sixth grade rooms

m. If possible, and where needed, equipping one room with twenty-four hour heating so that plants, etc., could be stored during prolonged vacation periods

n. Insulating attic floor areas, and weather stripping windows

o. Installing air filters in central ventilation systems

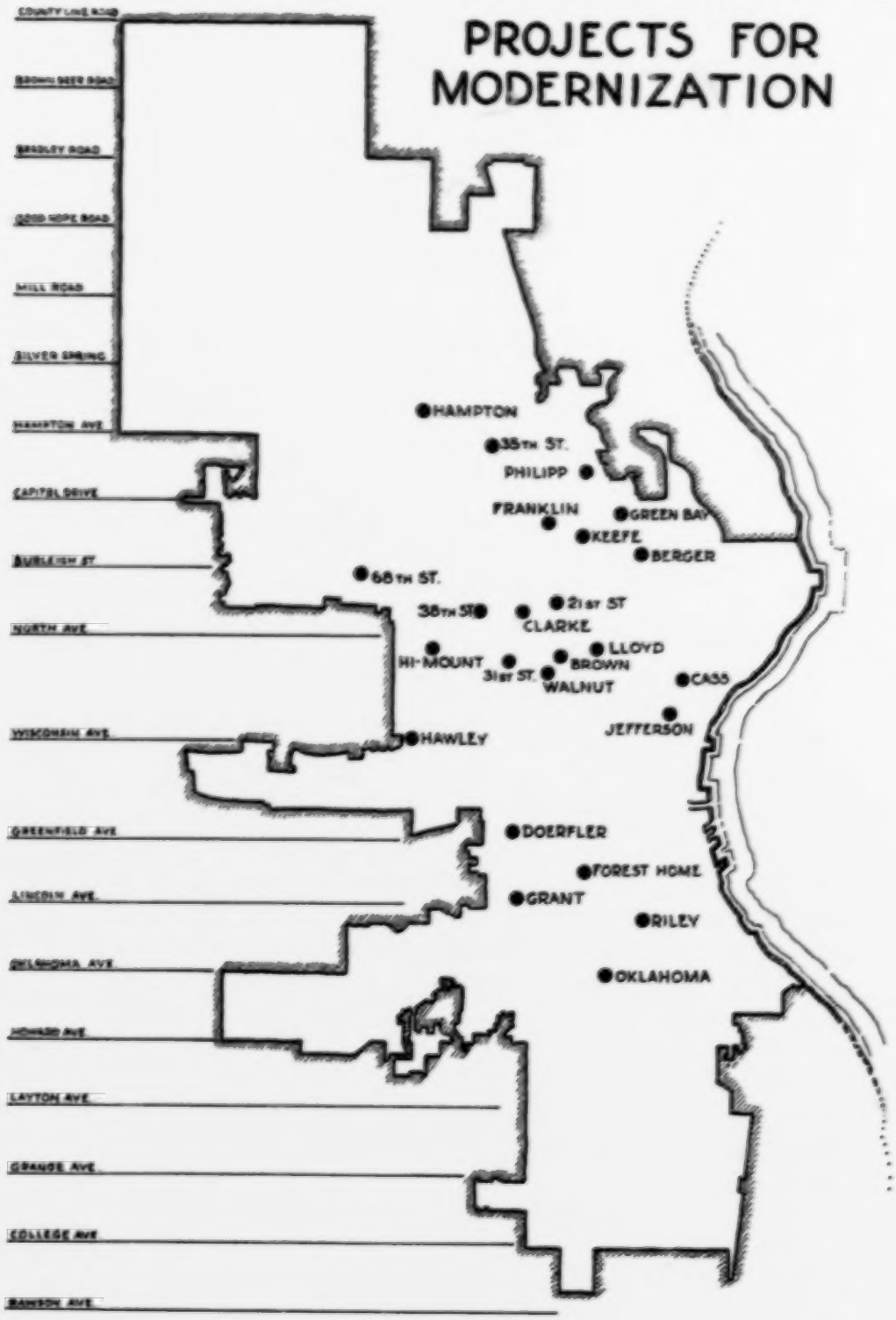
p. Including equipment similar to that recommended for new construction as follows:

Typewriters	Wardrobe and Supply Cabinets
Mimeograph Machines	Display Cases
Duplicators	Picture Molding
Adding Machines	Auditorium Chairs
Bookshelves and Book Storage Areas	Office Furniture, Equipment, and Drapes
Teachers' Files	

The 1960 Report of the Commission listed 50 of Milwaukee's oldest schools in groups of ten. The five groups of ten schools were determined on the basis of age and condition. The numerical listing did not establish priority. Schools which would be affected by replacement, urban renewal, and expressway developments were not included. To date, 23 schools have been completely modernized and three are in process. All schools in the first group, six in the second, six in the third, and one in the fifth group have been refurbished.

MILWAUKEE
SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

PROJECTS FOR MODERNIZATION



For several years, the Modernization Committee has proposed four school projects per year. If this rate of completion is maintained, the remaining 24 schools will be completely modernized within six years. When this portion of the program is completed, only 23 schools built before 1950 (the year the Eighty-first Street School was built) will remain for modernization. Recently, the Jefferson School was added to the list and the Eighteenth Street School was removed since it is scheduled for replacement.

Of the 50 schools, the following remain to be modernized:

1. Jefferson
2. 21st Street
3. Lloyd
4. Berger
5. Brown
6. 31st Street
7. Philipp
8. Clarke
9. Cass
10. Doerfler
11. Forest Home
12. Grant
13. Green Bay
14. Hampton
15. Hawley
16. Hi-Mount
17. Keefe
18. Franklin
19. Riley
20. 68th Street
21. 38th Street
22. 35th Street
23. Walnut
24. Oklahoma

The work required for remodeling the above schools may be completed within the span of years covered by this Report. Therefore, the Commission should consider including in its next report the scheduling of all other older elementary schools for modernization. These 23 schools are listed here without reference to priority.

1. 4th Street
2. Vieau
3. MacArthur
4. Hartford
5. New Road
6. Greenfield
7. Blaine
8. Sherman
9. Burdick
10. Neeskara
11. Fernwood
12. Townsend
13. Humboldt Park
14. Browning
15. Burbank
16. Craig
17. Garden Homes
18. Morgandale
19. Story
20. Tippecanoe
21. Gaenslen
22. Manitoba
23. Carleton

It is, indeed, possible that circumstances may require the substitution of one or more schools in the latter group for others listed among the remainder of the original 50. Some few may be removed from consideration due to the construction of new facilities or substantial changes in the child population of their district.

An interesting observation can be made with regard to the modernization program. If all remaining schools built

before the Eighty-first Street School (September 1950) are completely modernized within twelve years, no elementary school in Milwaukee will, in effect, be older than the Eighty-first Street School. This means that the Board's educational facilities will not be older than 26 years. At the start of this improvement program, many schools had facilities which, in spite of excellent maintenance, were 50 to 75 years old.

Alterations of Existing Facilities

Improvement and Expansion of Secondary School Facilities

Many older secondary schools contain classrooms and special areas which adequately met the needs of the educational program when the buildings were built. Emphasis on certain fields of knowledge has changed during the past ten or more years. Thus, examinations of existing facilities revealed that changes were needed to meet present-day standards and practices. Science laboratories, libraries, and office suites have been expanded. It is anticipated that this portion of Milwaukee's building program will be continued as long as the need exists. It is entirely possible that the work indicated by the title of this section may be correlated with proposed modernizations of or additions to secondary schools.

The modernization program has concentrated on complete improvement of older *elementary* schools. As required, portions of older *secondary* schools have been modernized as a part of the regular maintenance work. It now appears advisable to extend the program of modernization to older *secondary* schools. However, the same methods of doing the work cannot be applied to junior and senior high schools. These buildings must be used during the process of modernization. Only limited portions can be scheduled for work during the school year. Complete studies of the needs for each school will reveal how several stages of work can be

scheduled. The ages of junior and senior high schools listed below and their position on the list do not constitute a priority assignment.

Junior Highs		Senior Highs	
Wells (First Unit)	1888	South Division	1899
Roosevelt	1926	North Division	1899
Kosciuszko	1927	Riverside	1912
Peckham	1928	Washington	1916
Walker	1929	Bay View	1923
Steuben	1932	King	1933
Edison (Old Building)	1931	Pulaski	1939

Junior-Senior Highs

Lincoln	1924
Juneau	1933

During the period covered by the Commission's 1960 Report, the Board authorized many modifications of facilities in older secondary schools. These were classified, in part, as budgeted major projects. They included the modernization of office suites to provide IBM rooms and spaces for assistants to principals. Also included were libraries and kitchens.

Changes in courses of studies and increased emphasis in certain areas have affected and will continue to affect the need for new facilities and the modification of inadequate older facilities. These same factors may result in definite plans for additions.

It appears that the time has come for a complete review of existing facilities in older secondary structures in terms of the provisions now made in planning new junior and

senior high schools. The piecemeal approach to improving facilities seems inadvisable. An over-all plan of improvements, including additions, would provide a master plan so subdivided that separate areas could be improved one at a time without unduly disrupting the operation of the individual secondary school. Ultimately, through a planned procedure, an entire school would be completely improved to meet modern standards.

Consideration should be given to the authorization for investigating and planning improvements of older secondary schools. Architectural services would be required and site expansion might be necessary.

Expansion of Special Education Facilities

The Board of School Directors has long been aware of the special needs of handicapped children. Limited facilities prevented the schools from providing satisfactory training for the physically handicapped until the Frederick J. Gaenslen School was built in 1939. This unit served the entire City of Milwaukee until the addition to the Manitoba School was completed and occupied by orthopedic classes in September 1963. Other services are provided for children who have other physical, mental, or emotional disabilities. Many special classes are organized and housed in existing schools.

As the city has grown in size, the number of children with exceptional needs, both physical and mental, has increased in proportion with the total population. The increased staff, expanded facilities, and cumulative experience of the Departments of Special Education and of Psychological Services make possible an earlier recognition of need in individuals and provide the means for special training. This section of the Report has been included to indicate that special provisions must continue to be made as new schools are proposed. It is also possible that, at

some time in the near future, additions to existing schools or complete and separate buildings may be required to house groups of children requiring special training programs.

Sites Required

Following long-established policy, the Board of School Directors has purchased sites for future school buildings many years in advance of the need for construction. Three principal considerations have determined the desirability of sites. The first and most important is location with respect to residential areas and homes of prospective pupils. The other considerations are cost and suitability. Recently, the Board has been forced to acquire developed residential properties to provide sites in older neighborhoods where density of occupancy has resulted in increased enrollments.

An action of the County School Committee, which became effective July 1, 1964, transferred approximately sixteen square miles of the former Town of Granville to the jurisdiction of the Milwaukee Public Schools. In anticipation of this large addition to the Board's responsibility, members of the staff, assisted by representatives of city and county planning departments, made a careful study of proposed zoning in terms of needs for schools. The Commission, on October 23, 1963, toured the entire area under consideration and recommended the purchase of fourteen sites, one of which has since been acquired. The remaining thirteen are identified below in a complete list of sites which the Board has approved for acquisition.

Previously published reports of the Five-Year Building and Future Sites Commission have included detailed explanations of the process of site acquisition. Therefore, this report will present only a listing with some statements of (a) proposed use for sites approved for purchase but not yet acquired and (b) one site needed but not yet approved. A list of sites owned by the Board but not yet used for school construction is also included.

Sites Recommended But Not Yet Acquired

Lincoln High School Athletic Field

The limited site at Lincoln High School has prevented the development of a satisfactory athletic field. At considerable expense and for many years, track and football teams have been transported to distant fields. Previous reports of the Commission have restated the need for the acquisition of a practice field within easy walking distance of the school. The purchase of sufficient land for the field has been postponed pending the adoption of definite plans for urban renewal in the district. The need for this site is, therefore, reaffirmed.

Allen-Field Replacement (Site # 22)

The actual location of this site has not been determined although the proposal to acquire property has been included in several preceding reports of the Commission. A redevelopment program for the area has been planned but is not being acted upon at present. Highway improvements along South Sixth Street have been planned and this work is in process. This highway development has affected residential areas nearby. It is proposed that the need for school facilities be studied in detail and that a site be secured in the general vicinity of South Sixth Street and West Orchard.

Silver Spring School Replacement

The existing site is too limited to provide adequate space for both the playground and the proposed new building mentioned earlier in this report. It is recommended that the site be expanded by acquiring abutting properties as soon as possible.

Peckham Junior High School Playground Addition

For many years, the Board has been trying to acquire the remaining property in a triangle lying immediately west of Peckham Junior High School. The existing playground space falls far short of acceptable minimum standards. The acquisition of the property and closing of the intervening street would provide space for the development of a fairly adequate playground. The Commission urges immediate action to complete this project.

Sites Required in the Former Town of Granville

In a previous portion of this report, a detailed account of the acquisition of this large addition to the city is discussed under the heading, "Granville-Milwaukee Consolidation." A recommendation approved the acquisition of the following thirteen sites plus one which has already been purchased by the Board. The location mentioned in each instance refers to an area in the vicinity of the streets listed, which may in most cases be extensions of existing streets.

Elementary School Sites

Site #63, North 74th Street and West Calumet Road

Site #64, North 74th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road

Site #65, North 95th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road

Site #67, North 84th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road

Site #69, North 88th Street, North of Bradley Road

Site #70, North 97th Street, North of Bradley Road

Site #71, North 107th Street and West Dean Road

Site #73, North 112th Street and West Calumet Road

Site #75, North 55th Street and West Calumet Road

Junior High School Sites

Site #66, North 84th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road

Site #72, North 105th Street, South of West Bradley Road

Site #74, North 107th Street, North of West Mill Road

Senior High School Sites

Site #68, North 84th Street, North of West Brown Deer Rd.

Site Not Previously Recommended

Junior High School in the General Vicinity of the Elm Elementary School (Site #76)

Detailed studies have been made of projected elementary school enrollments to determine a tentative district to be served by a new junior high school. If the district were composed of five elementary schools including Elm, the estimated enrollment for 1964 would have been 1,000; it could be expected to increase to over 1,200 by 1968.

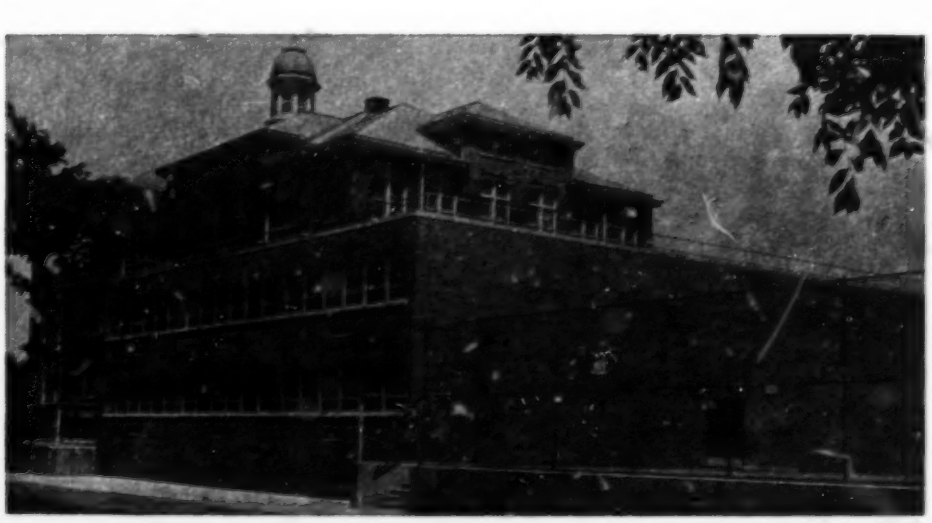
The construction of this new junior high school would permit redistricting with Wells Junior High, reducing the need for added facilities there. Certain elementary schools would benefit by the removal of the seventh- and eighth-grade classes now enrolled.

Sites Owned by the Board

A list of sites purchased by the Board for future school buildings is included in the following part of this report.

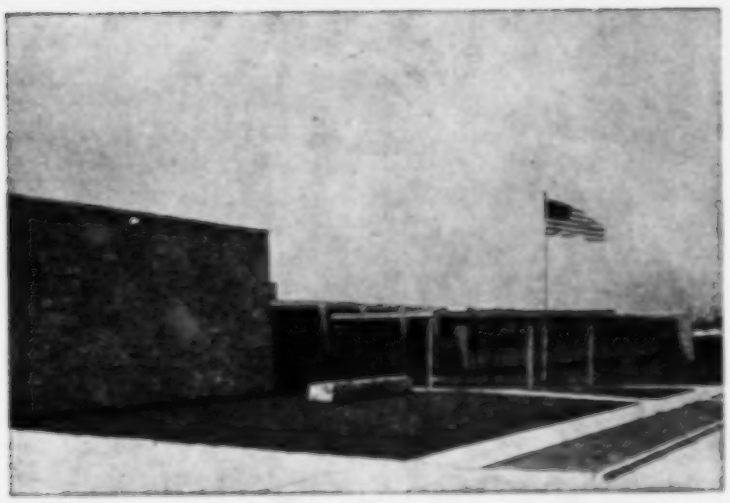
Site Recommended by Board and Not Now Required

The Board on April 4, 1962, recommended acquisition of Site #61 at North 76th Street and West Florist Avenue as an alternate for Site #35. This action is rescinded since the Board on April 3, 1963, approved the construction of the Madison Senior High School on Site #35.



Addition to Twentieth Street School **Occupied 1960**

Byron Kilbourn School **Occupied 1961**



William George Bruce School **Occupied 1961**

PART IV

PROGRESS IN THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRESS

IN THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Milwaukee School Building Program

From September 1950 to January 1965

The 1960 Report of the Commission included a list of projects completed or in process as of January 1960. Progress in meeting the needs for new or improved older facilities has continued for the past five years. Since the program has been uninterrupted, the following lists cover a fifteen-year period beginning with the opening of the Eighty-first Street Elementary School in 1950 and continuing to January 1965.

Projects Completed

34	Elementary Schools
8	Junior High Schools
3	Senior High Schools
52	Elementary School Additions (Orthopedic Addition Included)
4	Elementary Schools Reconditioned
23	Elementary Schools Modernized
3	Buildings Converted to Junior High Schools
8	Senior High School Additions
4	Senior High School Athletic Fields
1	Administration Building
Total 140	

Projects Under Construction

2 Elementary Schools (Cooper and Hawthorne)
1 Junior High School (Burroughs)
2 Senior High Schools (Madison and Hamilton)
2 Elementary School Additions (78th Street and Hampton)
1 Technical High School Addition
1 Elementary School Modernization (Siefert)

Total 9

Projects in the Planning Stage

5 Elementary Schools (including Replacements for Center and 18th Street) (Holmes and MacDowell)
1 Elementary School Addition (Palmer)
2 Elementary School Modernizations (Hayes and Elm)

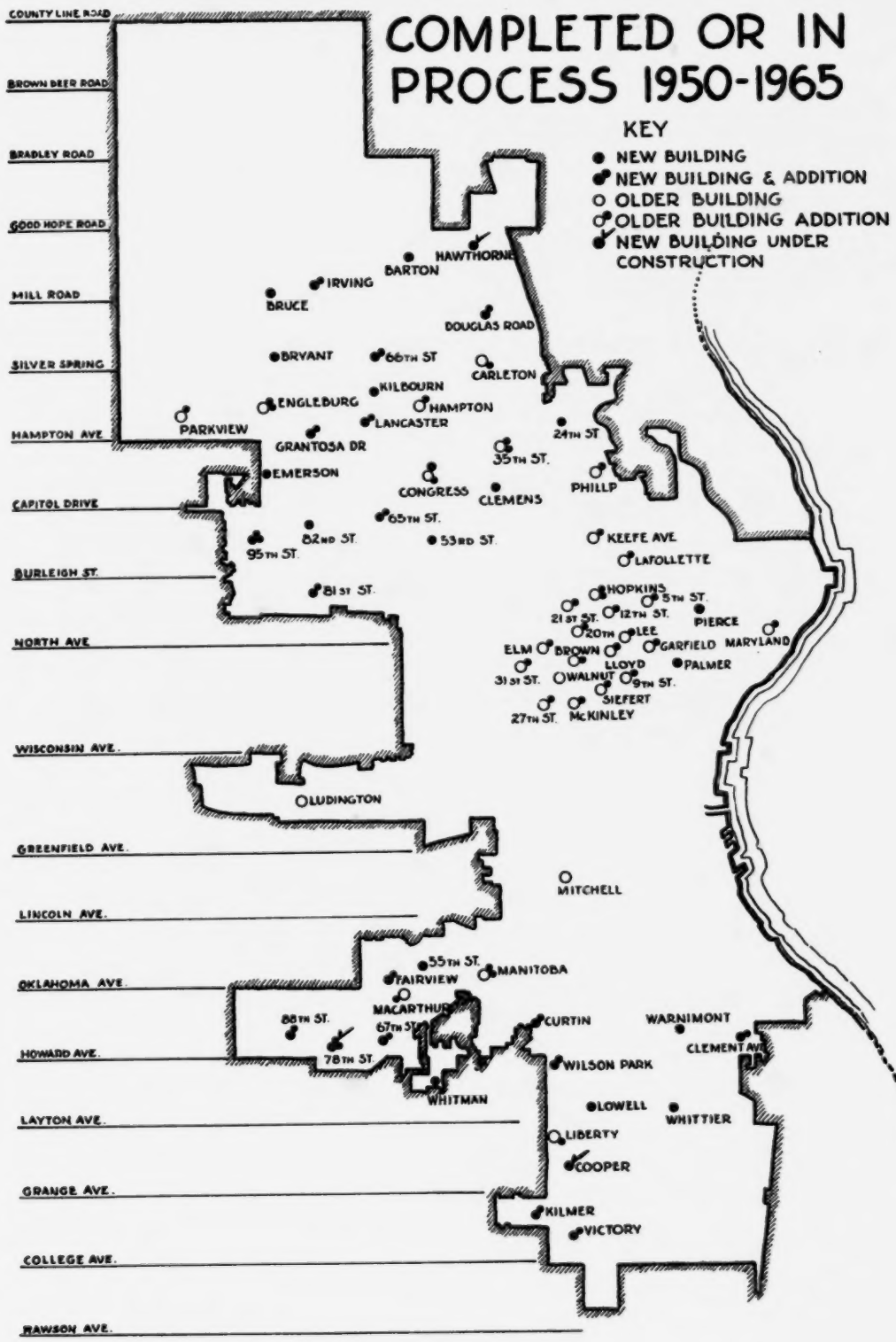
Total 8

During the past fifteen years, the Board of School Directors has authorized 157 major projects. It will be noted that 140 have been completed, 57 during the past five years. Nine building projects are under construction and eight are in the planning stage.

In addition to buildings authorized, the Board has progressively acquired sites for future buildings. Major modifications of special areas in secondary schools have been completed; others are in process or are being planned.

BUILDING PROJECTS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

COMPLETED OR IN PROCESS 1950-1965



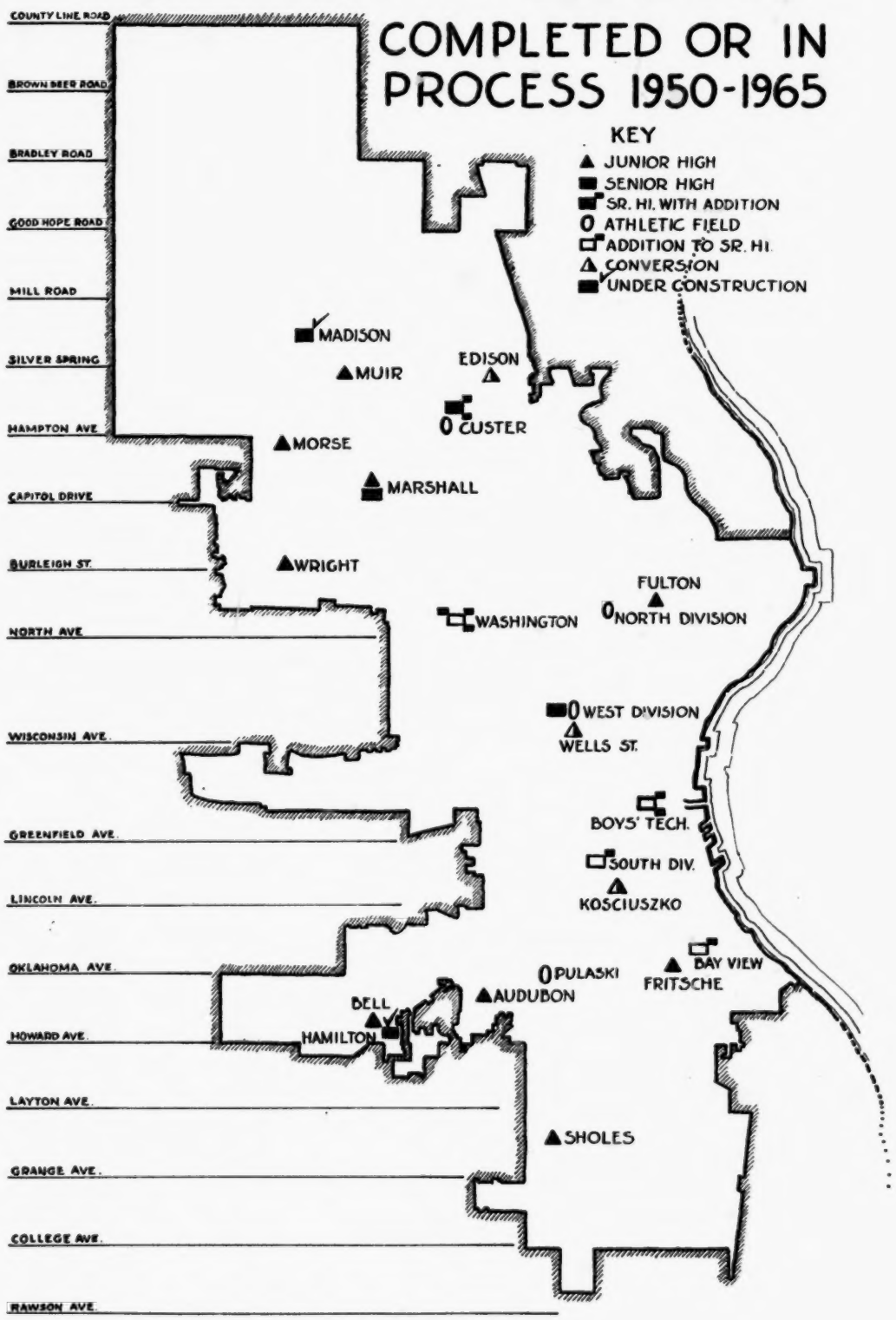
Detailed List of Authorized Projects

Elementary Schools Completed

		Occupied
1.	Eighty-first Street	September 1950
2.	Fifty-third Street	September 1952
3.	Douglas Road	September 1952
4.	Wilson Park	December 1952
5.	Twenty-fourth Street	September 1953
6.	Sixty-sixth Street	September 1953
7.	Ninety-fifth Street	September 1953
8.	Clement Avenue	November 1953
9.	Curtin	September 1954
10.	Fifty-fifth Street	September 1954
11.	Sixty-seventh Street	September 1954
12.	Fairview	September 1955
13.	Warnimont	September 1955
14.	Lancaster	September 1955
15.	Sixty-fifth Street	January 1956
16.	Eighty-second Street	February 1956
17.	Grantosa Drive	September 1956
18.	Seventy-eighth Street	January 1957
19.	Pierce (Replacement)	February 1957
20.	Eighty-eighth Street	September 1957
21.	Palmer (Replacement)	January 1958
22.	Emerson	September 1959
23.	Whitman	September 1959
24.	Whittier	September 1959
25.	Irving	September 1959
26.	Clemens	September 1959
27.	Congress (Replacement)	February 1960
28.	Lowell	March 1960
29.	Kilmer	September 1960
30.	Victory	January 1961
31.	Bruce	September 1961
32.	Kilbourn	September 1961
33.	Bryant	September 1962
34.	Barton	September 1962

BUILDING PROJECTS
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

COMPLETED OR IN PROCESS 1950-1965



Junior High Schools Completed

1. Wilbur Wright.....September 1956
2. John Muir.....September 1959
3. John Audubon.....September 1959
4. Alexander Graham Bell.....September 1959
5. Robert Fulton.....January 1961
6. Samuel Morse.....September 1963
7. Gustav Fritsche.....September 1963
8. Christopher Latham Sholes.....September 1964

Senior High Schools Completed

1. Custer.....September 1955
2. West Division (Replacement).....September 1958
3. John Marshall Junior-Senior.....September 1961

Administration Center

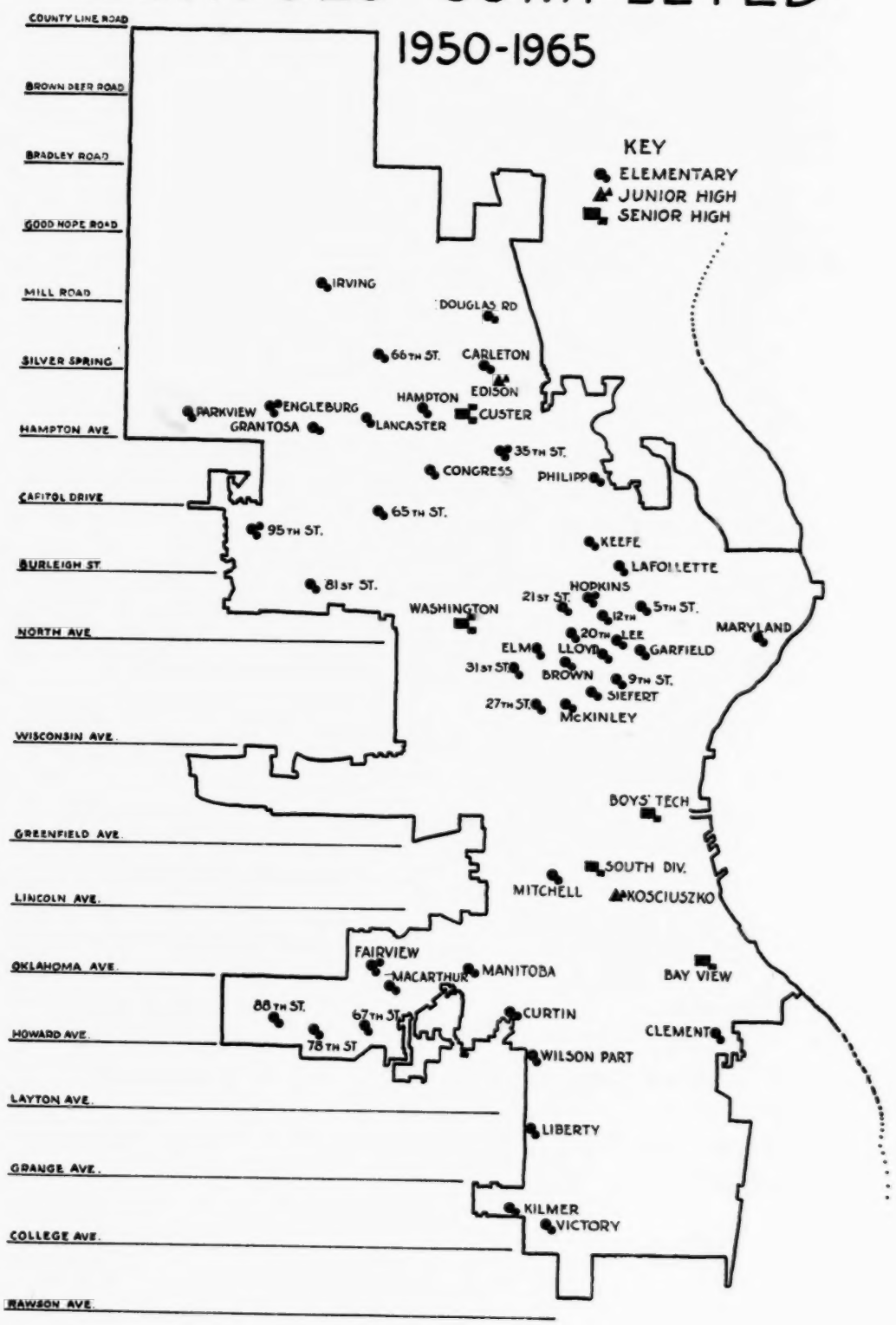
1. School Board Administration Building.....July 1961

Elementary School Additions

1. Manitoba.....September 1951
2. Carleton.....September 1951
3. Thirty-fifth Street.....September 1951
4. Maryland Avenue.....September 1952
5. Thirty-first Street.....October 1952
6. Hopkins Street.....February 1953
7. Hampton.....May 1953
8. Eighty-first Street.....September 1953
9. Thirty-fifth Street.....February 1954
10. MacArthur.....February 1954
11. Ninety-fifth Street.....September 1954
12. Congress.....September 1954

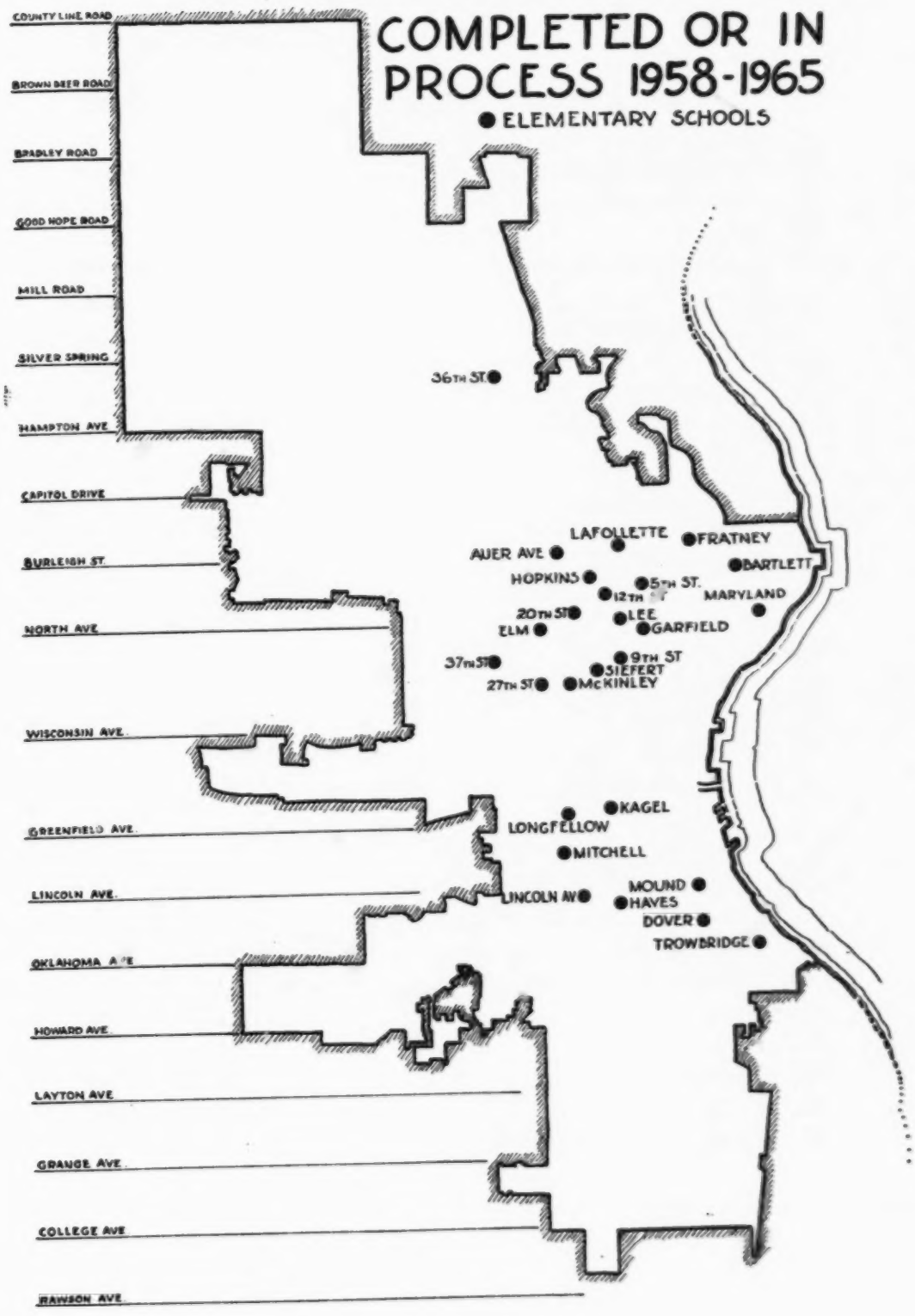
ADDITIONS TO EXISTING SCHOOLS COMPLETED

1950-1965



13. Douglas Road.....September 1954
14. Clement Avenue.....February 1955
15. Liberty.....September 1955
16. Curtin (Classrooms Finished).....September 1955
17. Wilson Park.....September 1955
18. Fairview (Classrooms Finished).....January 1956
19. Ninth Street.....January 1956
20. Sixty-sixth Street.....February 1956
21. Grantosa Drive.....September 1957
22. Lancaster.....September 1957
23. Ninety-fifth Street.....September 1957
24. Lee.....November 1957
25. Lloyd Street.....November 1957
26. Siefert.....November 1957
27. Sixty-fifth Street.....January 1958
28. Sixty-seventh Street.....September 1958
29. LaFollette.....February 1959
30. McKinley.....February 1959
31. Brown Street.....February 1959
32. Twelfth Street.....March 1959
33. Seventy-eighth Street.....September 1959
34. Parkview.....February 1960
35. Fairview.....March 1960
36. Engleburg.....May 1960
37. Fifth Street.....September 1960
38. Twenty-first Street.....September 1960
39. Twentieth Street.....October 1960
40. Thirty-fifth Street
(Auditorium Conversion).....October 1960
41. Eighty-eighth Street.....October 1960
42. Twenty-seventh Street.....September 1961
43. Keefe Avenue.....September 1961
44. Philipp (Auditorium).....December 1961
45. Kilmer.....September 1962
46. Engleburg.....November 1962
47. Victory.....January 1963
48. Irving.....January 1963
49. Manitoba (Orthopedic).....September 1963

BUILDING PROJECTS MODERNIZATION



50. Garfield.....September 1963
51. Hopkins .....January 1964
52. Elm.....January 1964

Elementary Schools Reconditioned

1. Walnut Street.....September 1951
2. Alexander Mitchell.....April 1952
3. Ludington.....February 1952
4. State Street.....September 1955

Elementary Schools Modernized

1. Mound Street.....February 1959
2. Fratney Street.....September 1959
3. Dover.....April 1960
4. Twelfth Street.....June 1960
5. Longfellow.....October 1960
6. Fifth Street.....January 1961
7. Mitchell.....April 1961
8. Kagel.....June 1961
9. Auer Avenue.....September 1961
10. LaFollette.....September 1961
11. Trowbridge.....January 1962
12. Bartlett.....February 1962
13. Maryland.....March 1962
14. Twentieth Street.....April 1962
15. Thirty-seventh Street.....January 1963
16. Lee.....January 1963
17. McKinley.....September 1963
18. Garfield Avenue.....September 1963
19. Ninth Street.....January 1964
20. Twenty-seventh Street.....January 1964
21. Hopkins Street.....September 1964
22. Thirty-sixth Street.....September 1964
23. Lincoln Avenue.....September 1964

Buildings Converted to Junior High Schools

1. Girls' Trade to Wells Street Junior.....January 1955
2. Old Custer to Thomas Edison Junior...September 1957
3. Kosciuszko Junior Trade to
   Kosciuszko Junior.....September 1958

Senior High School Additions

1. South Division Team Rooms.....September 1952
2. Washington High Physical Education..September 1954
3. Washington High Music Rooms.....September 1955
4. Custer Classrooms Finished.....September 1955
5. Washington High Study
   Hall-Classrooms.....September 1957
6. Bay View Study Hall-Classrooms.....September 1958
7. Boys' Technical High School Classrooms.September 1959
8. Custer Additional Rooms.....January 1964

Senior High School Athletic Fields

1. North Division.....September 1955
2. Pulaski.....September 1955
3. West Division.....September 1961
4. Custer.....September 1961

Projects Under Construction, January 1, 1965

1. Hamilton Senior High School
2. Madison Senior High School
3. Boys' Technical High School Addition
4. Cooper Elementary School
5. Hawthorne Elementary School
6. Seventy-eighth Street Addition
7. Hampton Elementary School Addition
8. Siefert Elementary School Modernization
9. John Burroughs Junior High School

Projects in the Planning Stage, January 1, 1965

1. Holmes Elementary School (Center Street Replacement) (Site #58)
2. MacDowell Elementary School (Eighteenth Street Replacement) (Site #60)
3. Palmer Elementary School Addition
4. Hayes Elementary School Modernization
5. Elm Elementary School Modernization
6. South Thirteenth and West Ramsey Elementary School (Site #56)
7. South Ninety-sixth and West Morgan Elementary School (Site #55)
8. North Eighty-sixth and West Hustis Elementary School (Site #51)

Sites Owned by the Board for Future School Construction

Site No.	Location	Purpose
2	South 3rd and West Martin Lane	Junior High (With Whittier Elementary)
5	South 13th and West Layton	New Road Expansion
6	South 20th and West Carpenter	Senior High Unit Added to Sholes Junior High
11	South 30th and West Layton	Senior High (Alternate to Site #6)
12	South 47th and West Layton	Junior High
15	South 88th and West Howard	Senior High
31	North 112th and West Silver Spring	Junior-Senior High
36	North of Mill Road, West of North 91st Street	Elementary (Alternate for Bruce)
38	North 80th and West Green Tree	Burroughs Junior (With Irving Elementary)
43	North 80th and West Bradley	Elementary-Junior

44	North 86th, North of Good Hope Road (Formerly North 80th and West Good Hope)	Elementary
45	North 99th and West Good Hope	Elementary-Senior
51	North 86th and West Hustis	Elementary
55	South 96th and West Morgan	Elementary
56	South 16th and West Ramsey	Elementary
57	South 3rd and West Uncas (Formerly South 3rd, North of College)	Elementary
58	West Meinecke and North Buffum (Center Street Replacement) (Holmes)	Elementary
59	North 18th and West Nash	Junior High
60	North 18th and West Highland (Eighteenth Street Replacement) (MacDowell)	Elementary
62	North 119th and West Florist (Grand View Replacement)	Elementary
79	West Calumet and North Granville Road (From Town of Granville)	Senior High

Gustav A. Fritsche Junior High School **Occupied 1963**

PART V

INTERIM REPORTS

OF

THE FIVE-YEAR BUILDING

AND

FUTURE SITES COMMISSION

INTERIM REPORTS OF THE FIVE-YEAR BUILDING AND FUTURE SITES COMMISSION

The previous report of the Commission was submitted to the Superintendent on May 17, 1960, and was adopted by the Board of School Directors on June 30, 1960.

March 27, 1962 (*Recorded in Proceedings, April 4, 1962, pp. 418-419*)

Pertaining to the acquisition of the following sites:

1. Site #60. A block of land in the vicinity of North Seventeenth Street and West Highland Avenue for an elementary school to replace the Eighteenth and the Eighth Street Schools.

2. Site #58. A block of property in the vicinity of West Meinecke and North Buffum Street for an elementary school to replace the old Center Street School.

3. Site #59. An adequate area in the vicinity of North Eighteenth and West Nash for the construction of a junior high school.

*4. Site #61. A minimum of twenty acres to be acquired in the vicinity of North Seventy-sixth Street and West Florist Avenue for a future high school. This site was recommended as an alternate for Site #35 located at North Eightieth and West Florist.

5. The acquisition of land in the immediate vicinity of Boys' Technical High School to provide sufficient area for parking cars of both students and faculty members.

*See "Sites Owned by the Board for Future School Construction." Site was not acquired and not required since the Board approved the construction of Madison Senior High School on Site #35.

October 23, 1963 (*Recorded in Proceedings, December 3, 1963, pp. 240-241*)

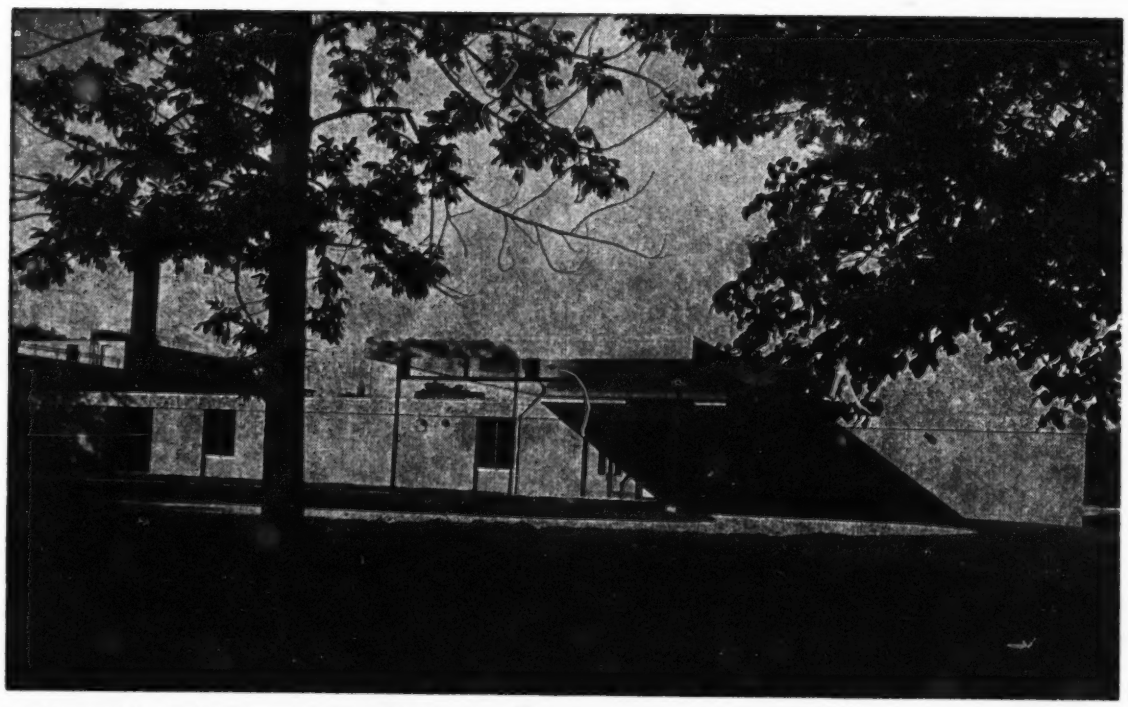
Pertaining to the acquisition of sites in the former Town of Granville Area:

1. Site #51. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 89th Street, North of West Green Tree Road.
2. Site #63. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 74th Street and West Calumet Road.
3. Site #64. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 74th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road.
4. Site #65. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 95th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road.
5. Site #66. Junior High School. Location in the vicinity of North 84th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road.
6. Site #67. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 84th Street and West Fairy Chasm Road.
7. Site #68. Senior High School. Location in the vicinity of North 84th Street, North of West Brown Deer Road.
8. Site #69. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 88th Street, North of West Bradley Road.
9. Site #70. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 97th Street, North of West Bradley Road.
10. Site #71. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 107th Street and West Dean Road.
11. Site #72. Junior High School. Location in the vicinity of North 105th Street, South of West Bradley Road.
12. Site #73. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 112th Street and West Calumet Road.

13. Site #74. Junior High School. Location in the vicinity of North 107th Street, North of Mill Road (Adjacent to Maple Tree Elementary School).

14. Site #75. Elementary School. Location in the vicinity of North 55th Street and West Calumet Road.

Note: Some street designations are extensions of existing streets.



Orthopedic Addition to Manitoba School **Occupied 1963**

APPENDIX

1. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL CLASSROOM NEEDS

1964-65 THROUGH 1968-69

	K-6	Elementary		7-8-9	Junior High		10-11-12	Senior High	
Enrollment Sept. 1963	67,962			22,852			22,370		
Estimated Enrollment	K-6	Pupil Increase Over 1963	Equivalent Classrooms Needed	7-8-9	Pupil Increase Over 1963	Equivalent Classrooms Needed	10-11-12	Pupil Increase Over 1963	Equivalent Classrooms Needed
1964	68,905	943	30	24,338	1,486	50	24,997	2,627	94
1965	69,278	1,316	41	25,350	2,498	83	25,527	3,157	113
1966	69,513	1,551	49	26,128	3,276	109	26,406	4,036	144
1967	69,811	1,849	58	26,490	3,638	121	27,270	4,900	175
1968	69,864	1,902	60	27,138	4,286	143	28,017	5,647	202
	Class Size 32			Class Size 30			Class Size 28		

NOTE: The above estimates of enrollment are based on recorded enrollments of previous years plus an increment to allow for increases in the former Town of Granville area.

2. AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS GROUPED ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

(DISTRICTS DEFINED FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1963-1964)

BAY VIEW DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Burdick	—	1,044	840	872
Clement	250	626	506	541
Dover	781	698	571	594
Fernwood	571	536	496	524
Humboldt Park	842	656	418	398
Mound	578	410	426	454
Riley	531	643	458	447
Tippecanoe	460	368	317	320
Trowbridge	512	463	384	392
Warnimont	—	186	151	144
Whittier	—	—	282	260
Totals	4,525	5,630	4,849	4,946
Gain in Ten Years				421

CUSTER DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Barton	—	—	687	806
Browning	—	878	739	783
Bruce	—	—	634	603
Bryant	—	—	706	758
Carleton	842	758	703	736
Clemens	—	—	269	269
Douglas Road	317	299	285	205
Engleburg	—	222	426	464
Grantosa (½)	—	514	470	477
Hampton	1,014	1,065	902	897

Irving	—	—	846	962
Kilbourn	—	—	832	824
Lancaster (½)	—	463	400	808
Parkview	—	377	643	686
Silver Spring	182	240	254	255
Sixty-sixth Street	780	1,321	1,231	1,224
Thirty-fifth Street	723	464	376	403
Thirty-sixth Street	523	398	345	333
Twenty-fourth Street	758	639	571	579
Totals	5,139	7,638	11,319	12,072
Gain in Ten Years				6,933

JUNEAU DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Blaine	366	270	191	221
Burbank	660	598	537	553
Hawley	407	313	225	220
Ludington	227	213	200	203
Totals	1,660	1,394	1,153	1,197
Loss in Ten Years				463

KING DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Berger	676	568	605	672
Franklin	574	541	622	628
Garden Homes	650	682	400	396
Green Bay	591	608	460	488
Keefe	621	654	1,156	1,222
Philipp	408	370	399	424
Totals	3,520	3,423	3,642	3,830
Gain in Ten Years				310

LINCOLN DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Cass Street	765	788	718	710
Fourth Street	624	548	471	459
Jefferson	548	280	178	149
Ninth Street	872	953	766	719
Palmer	613	865	1,271	1,262
Totals	3,422	3,434	3,404	3,299
Loss in Ten Years				123

MARSHALL DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Congress	—	271	693	707
Craig	—	777	780	804
Eighty-second Street	—	747	543	571
Emerson	—	—	627	643
Fifty-third Street	611	551	374	365
Grantosa (½)	—	513	469	478
Lancaster (½)	—	463	400	404
Sixty-fifth Street	—	633	690	694
Totals	611	3,955	4,576	4,666
Gain in Ten Years				4,055

NORTH DIVISION DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Fifth Street	727	672	779	795
Garfield Avenue	519	622	724	734
Hopkins Street	505	719	839	815
Lee	696	1,050	821	792
Lloyd	859	1,171	1,185	1,137
Siefert	876	1,087	1,228	1,236

Twelfth Street	613	639	867	848
Twentieth Street	663	708	1,114	1,110
Twenty-first Street	694	684	886	957
Totals	6,152	7,352	8,443	8,424
Gain in Ten Years				2,272

PULASKI DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Curtin	—	545	421	454
Eighty-eighth Street	—	386	650	729
Fairview	—	809	815	838
Fifty-fifth Street	—	470	439	435
Grant (1/3)	230	216	226	247
Kilmer	—	—	439	451
Liberty	—	212	182	181
Lowell	—	—	388	453
MacArthur	250	228	213	215
Manitoba	823	623	440	459
Morgandale	950	708	504	538
New Road	—	211	250	225
Oklahoma	764	584	566	594
Seventy-eighth Street	—	246	801	840
Sixty-seventh Street	—	868	946	952
Victory	—	135	832	908
Whitman	—	—	988	984
Totals	3,017	6,241	9,100	9,503
Gain in Ten Years				6,486

RIVERSIDE DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Bartlett Avenue	460	451	517	522
Center Street	780	720	560	627
Fratney Street	522	468	515	535

Hartford Avenue	764	725	710	774
Maryland Avenue	542	436	531	537
Pierce	450	610	877	836
Totals	3,518	3,410	3,710	3,831
Gain in Ten Years				313

SOUTH DIVISION DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Allen	709	640	668	592
Doerfler	540	513	636	635
Field	562	504	514	512
Forest Home	829	757	817	843
Grant (2/3)	476	432	446	494
Greenfield	354	720	467	509
Hayes	438	417	471	464
Kagel	640	568	616	631
Longfellow	628	661	823	826
Lincoln Avenue	629	401	482	536
Mitchell	680	754	721	747
Vieau	699	827	690	693
Totals	7,184	7,194	7,351	7,482
Gain in Ten Years				298

WASHINGTON DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Auer Avenue	694	670	795	802
Clarke	481	428	520	570
Eighty-first Street	832	689	525	525
Hi-Mount	771	716	615	662
Neeskara	496	425	517	506
Ninety-fifth Street	561	947	760	762
Sherman	854	695	569	591

Sixty-eighth Street	380	194	91	99
Thirty-eighth Street	767	724	758	814
Thirty-first Street	564	517	635	726
Thirty-seventh Street	670	581	614	655
Townsend	883	629	574	592
Totals	7,953	7,215	6,973	7,304
Loss in Ten Years				649

WEST DIVISION DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Brown	658	958	1,265	1,120
Eighteenth Street	765	517	379	420
Eighth Street	233	161	163	98
Elm	375	410	442	651
McKinley	880	1,097	1,131	1,108
Story	530	511	621	599
Twenty-seventh Street	662	583	792	870
Walnut	344	404	420	371
Wisconsin Avenue	825	652	642	612
Totals	5,272	5,293	5,855	5,849
Gain in Ten Years				577

3. AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS GROUPED ACCORDING TO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

(DISTRICTS DEFINED FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1963-1964)

AUDUBON DISTRICT (REDUCED BY SHOLES)

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Curtin	—	544	420	453
Fifty-fifth Street	—	466	439	432
Manitoba	823	623	440	458
Morgandale	950	709	508	536
Oklahoma	764	581	565	591
Whitman	—	—	987	987
Totals	2,537	2,923	3,359	3,457
Gain in Ten Years				920

BELL DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Eighty-eighth Street	—	386	651	727
Fairview	—	809	819	835
MacArthur	250	230	212	213
Seventy-eighth Street	—	245	803	837
Sixty-seventh Street	—	869	942	954
Totals	250	2,539	3,427	3,566
Gain in Ten Years				3,316

EDISON DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Barton	—	—	684	815
Carleton	842	760	702	735
Douglas Road	317	300	286	265

Hampton	1,014	1,065	902	897
Silver Spring	182	241	254	253
Thirty-fifth Street	723	464	377	404
Thirty-sixth Street	523	400	346	329
Twenty-fourth Street	758	633	571	581
Totals	4,359	3,863	4,122	4,279
Loss in Ten Years				80

FRITSCHE DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
*Burdick	—	596	841	873
Clement	250	625	507	543
Dover	781	694	569	590
*Fernwood	571	536	497	523
Humboldt Park	842	656	417	397
*Mound	578	408	429	455
Tippecanoe	460	367	321	319
Trowbridge	512	462	384	394
Warnimont	—	186	152	144
Whittier	—	—	282	256
Totals	3,994	4,530	4,399	4,494
Gain in Ten Years				500

FULTON DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Berger	676	569	614	674
Center	780	719	563	632
Fifth Street	727	671	779	800
Hopkins Street	505	713	839	819
LaFollette	680	848	1,083	1,143
Pierce	450	606	875	835

* *9th Grade only*

Twelfth Street	613	637	867	839
Twentieth Street	663	706	1,107	1,097
Totals	5,094	5,469	6,727	6,839
Gain in Ten Years				1,745

JUNEAU DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Blaine	366	270	193	219
Burbank	660	596	534	554
Hawley	407	311	225	221
Ludington	227	213	200	202
Totals	1,660	1,390	1,152	1,196
Loss in Ten Years				464

KOSCIUSZKO DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Allen	709	638	664	590
Field	562	504	519	515
Forest Home	829	755	823	839
Hayes	438	417	475	468
Riley	531	642	458	442
Totals	3,069	2,956	2,939	2,854
Loss in Ten Years				215

LINCOLN DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Cass	765	782	709	707
Fourth Street	624	537	468	459
Jefferson	548	280	187	150
Palmer	613	866	1,276	1,265
Totals	2,550	2,465	2,640	2,581
Gain in Ten Years				31

MARSHALL DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Craig (½)	—	387	390	402
Congress	—	272	694	704
Fifty-third Street	611	551	374	364
Lancaster (1/3)	—	307	267	268
Sixty-fifth Street	—	632	691	694
Totals	611	2,149	2,416	2,432
Gain in Ten Years				1,821

MORSE DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Craig (½)	—	387	390	402
Emerson	—	—	628	642
Engleburg	—	222	426	465
Grantosa	—	1,008	938	950
Parkview	—	376	644	686
Totals	—	1,993	3,026	3,145
Gain in Six Years				1,152
OR				
Gain in Ten Years				3,145

MUIR DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Browning	—	876	743	786
Bruce	—	—	635	598
Bryant	—	—	712	755
Irving	—	—	848	963
Kilbourn	—	—	830	828
Lancaster (2/3)	—	614	534	536
Sixty-sixth Street	780	1,324	1,235	1,217
Totals	780	2,814	5,537	5,683
Gain in Ten Years				4,903

PECKHAM DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Auer Avenue	694	668	793	794
Clarke	481	431	525	568
Clemens	—	625	269	267
Thirty-eighth Street	767	720	754	810
Townsend	883	627	574	592
Totals	2,825	3,071	2,915	3,031
Gain in Ten Years				206

ROOSEVELT DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Garfield	519	614	724	731
Lee	696	1,027	832	795
Lloyd	859	1,168	1,180	1,127
Ninth Street	872	940	762	719
Siefert	876	1,072	1,228	1,220
Totals	3,822	4,821	4,726	4,592
Gain in Ten Years				770

STEUBEN DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Hi-Mount	771	712	615	660
Neeskara	496	360	327	333
Sherman	854	696	568	588
Thirty-first Street	564	518	634	721
Thirty-seventh Street	670	582	605	644
Totals	3,355	2,868	2,749	2,946
Loss in Ten Years				409

WALKER DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Doerfler	540	512	642	633
Grant	685	653	681	735
Greenfield	354	716	465	508
Kagel	640	564	621	622
Lincoln Avenue	629	400	483	530
Longfellow	628	663	821	826
Mitchell	686	757	719	746
Totals	4,162	4,265	4,432	4,600
Gain in Ten Years				438

WELLS DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Eighteenth Street	765	517	389	414
Eighth Street	233	156	119	95
Elm	375	410	442	655
McKinley	880	1,091	1,131	1,114
Twenty-seventh Street	662	584	796	871
Walnut	344	403	420	372
Wisconsin Avenue	825	653	645	608
Totals	4,084	3,814	3,942	4,129
Gain in Ten Years				45

WRIGHT DISTRICT

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1963	June 1964
Eighty-first Street	832	692	524	526
Eighty-second Street	—	749	544	569
Ninety-fifth Street	561	947	762	751
Sixty-eighth Street	380	194	90	99
Totals	1,773	2,582	1,920	1,945
Gain in Ten Years				172